The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Clean Sweep in the Indian Bureau.

All the Old Clerks Discharged.

The Commissionership of Indian Affairs Tendered to a Bostonian.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1875.

The Indian Troubles.

J. G. Saville, agent at the Red Cloud Agency, having telegraphed for definite instructions as to the course to pursue in case the Indians refuse to give up a young member of the band who, without provocation, shot at George M. Bosler while bringing in a herd of cattle, Commissioner Smith has sent the following reply:

"The Indians must be compelled to surrender the guilty party. If the military will stand by you, stop their rations until a surrender is made."

"Beginning Anew" in the Indian Bureau.

Just before the close of business this afternoon in the Interior Department, Secretary Chandler signed the formal notifications to the Chief Clerk, three heads of divisions and seven other principal clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that their services from this date will be dispensed with. The removals are based upon the recommendation of Commissioner Smith, and make "a clean sweep" of all the clerks associated for any considerable time with the past history of the bureau. The desire (as the Secretary and Commissioner express it) is to "begin anew." Commissioner Smith signifies his confidence in the personal integrity of Chief Clerk Clum by recommending him for transfer to some other position in the Department. The notices of removal reached most of the offices after the clerks interested had left for the day, and in these instances were forwarded to their homes. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Notice to Office Seekers.

The pressure for office has become so great at the Interior Department that Secretary Chandler has posted the following order:

"The Secretary declines to receive applicants for appointment in this Department. They must apply to the Appointment Clerk in Room 36."

Congressmen Arriving.

A large number of Congressmen and strangers are arriving by every train, and by Wednesday next a quorum of members will have arrived. It is the intention to have a Democratic caucus on the Speakership next Saturday night.

The Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

The appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of Smith has been tendered to Edwards Tobey, of Boston. Tobey is here to-night at the request of the President and Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1875.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still engaged in the preparation of his report, and it will not be printed until Friday, when it will be sent to the principal cities for distribution to the press. All bureau reports have been printed with one or two exceptions. As to the reports of heads of departments, it is known that the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior have had theirs printed.

Report on Indian Affairs.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith, in his annual report, says that the reports of Indian superintendents and agents convey unmistakable evidence of a year of advance in the civilization of the Indians. The policy is almost uniform to the fact that the civilization of the Indians is not only practicable, but fairly under way. 42,536 Indians are self supporting. Their corn crop last year was 2,404,000 bushels; potatoes and other vegetables, 421,000 bushels, fields under cultivation, 323,000 acres, a larger area by 7,000 acres than ever before reported, and nearly 200,000 acres more than in 1871. Nearly ten thousand more Indian families are now living in houses than five years ago.

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a general Indian war will never occur in the United States. In reference to the Black Hills country, the Commissioner recommends that legislation be now sought from Congress, offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne River in Dakotah. The true equivalent to be offered the Sioux as bidders wards of the Government for the Black Hills will be found by estimating what 800 square miles of gold fields are worth to us and what 3,000 square miles of timber, agricultural and grazing lands are worth to them.

The Commissioner says the need of the Indian Territory is a government of the simplest form possible, and suggests that a government similar to that provided for the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river preliminary to the organization of a General Assembly would be best adapted for the territory at present. He recommends that the matter be again brought before Congress. The Commissioner opposes the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but recommends that purchasing, inspecting and transporting goods and supplies required to subsist Indians be done by that Department.

A Remedy for Fraudulent Bids.

Brig. Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, in his annual report, reviews at length the operations in his department during the fiscal year, and concurs in the recommendation of Major Dubarry, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, which relates to fraudulent bids for Government contracts. He says: I believe this style of bidding may be to a very great extent stopped by requiring bids to be accompanied by a certified check for a reasonable sum, proportional to the amount of the contract, such check to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer, which bid to embody an express provision for the forfeiture of the check accompanying it in case his bid is accepted and the bidder fails to execute and deliver to the proper office a contract in due form, with a satisfactory bond for its faithful performance.

The Centennial Exposition.

Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, has sent to each member of Congress a letter, together with a pamphlet and circular, indicating the condition and progress of the work, and inviting them to visit Philadelphia and the Centennial grounds at their earliest convenience.

New Candidates for Clerkship

are appearing every day, and it now looks as if there would be as many clerks as there are States in the Union.

The President's Message.

The President has not yet finished his message, but some portions, all of it, will be read to the Cabinet next Tuesday.

Congressmen Flocking to the City.

There are now here about sixteen Senators and sixty members of the House.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Manufacturers' Meeting—A Plan to Encourage the Manufacture of Iron.

TORONTO, November 27.—The Ontario manufacturers' meeting is closed. Resolutions were adopted affirming that American farm produce should not be admitted free while Canadian produce is taxed on crossing the border. Another was for stricter customs regulations to prevent fraud in the way of undervaluation, and another proposes to encourage the production of iron by a duty of two dollars per ton on imported pig iron; also a Government bonus, to be continued for ten years, of two dollars for every ton produced in Canada from the ore. The next resolution fixes the manufacturers' demand at twenty per cent. tariff on goods imported from the mother country, goods from any foreign country to be taxed at exactly the figure imposed by such foreign country on Canadian goods of the same kind.

The Cherokee Nation.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., November 27.—The Cherokee National Council, in joint session to-day, counted the votes cast at the general election in August for principal and assistant chiefs, and declared Charles Thompson elected principal chief by fifty majority and Judge Davis Rae assistant chief by one hundred and twenty. The Senate stands eleven Rose men and seven for Downing or Thompson; the Lower House nineteen for Rose and fourteen for Downing. Everything passed off peaceful and quiet. Chief Thompson, on taking the oath of office, intimated that there would be no material change in the management or policy of his administration.

Education in Canada.

QUEBEC, November 27.—The local Government has introduced a bill to abolish the portfolio of the Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet, and to place the educational affairs of the province under the control of a superintendent, who will have to assist him a Roman Catholic board of education, over which he will preside, and in which he will have a vote, and a Protestant board, over which he will also preside, but in which he cannot vote.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Secretary Bristow Not Connected with a Liquor Firm or Distillery.

An Emphatic Denial of the Charge.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The trial of Avery progressed to-day in the presence of the usual large crowd. The interest in the revelations of the whisky ring is still being sustained. Fitzroy, Engelke and Tuescher testified at considerable length, but very little new information was elicited. There was really no direct evidence against Mr. Avery to-day. All the witnesses stated in a general way, however, that they understood that Avery received part of the money raised here for the ring, a package being set aside for him and given to Joyce, but whether Joyce ever sent it to Avery or whether that gentleman ever received it from any other person they could not say. They did not know of their own knowledge that Avery ever got a dollar.

James J. Brooks, for seven years in the revenue service, and since October, 1874, connected with the Secret Service, gave a long account of his raid on distillers in New Orleans and Algiers in the Spring of 1874, and of his investigation, subsequently, of Bevis & Fraser's affairs here, but he said little or nothing about Avery.

Secretary Bristow Not Connected with a Liquor Firm or Distillery.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—The *Evening Ledger* says: Having seen in the *Courier-Journal* the statement of Bevis in the Avery trial, now in progress in St. Louis, of a report that Secretary Bristow was interested in the house of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., a *Ledger* reporter visited Geo. C. Buchanan, President of the Newcomb-Buchanan Co., and called his attention to the statement made by Bevis. Mr. Buchanan said he considered the statement as scarcely worthy of notice, it being utterly false and unfounded in fact, and that Secretary Bristow has not now and never had any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in the house of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., or in its successor, the Newcomb-Buchanan Co. Buchanan said the fact that Barnes a salesman of the Newcomb-Buchanan Co., sent a dispatch to a friend of his in St. Louis was not a new revelation. The dispatch was published in the St. Louis *Times* on August 6th, in the shape of a dispatch from Washington, and copied from the *Times* into the New York *Sun* of August 14th. Barnes signed his own name to the dispatch, which fell at once into the hands of the Treasury Department at Washington. Barnes' friend had not been suspected before. The fact of his receiving a warning dispatch led to orders for an examination of his business, which resulted in the seizure of the establishment and the indictment of the owner. Barnes has been before the Grand Jury, and there was no secret about his dispatch. Dispatches indicate that the defence is trying to impose upon the jury by confounding in their minds the dispatch of Barnes, about which there was no concealment, with the famous warning dispatch in "cipher" by some one from Washington some days before. The Newcomb-Buchanan Company is composed of the best citizens of Louisville. It is an old established house, having the highest respect of every one.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was received here this afternoon:

"WASHINGTON, November 27, 1875.—To D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, St. Louis—I learn from the morning papers that in the course of the trial of Wm. O. Avery yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or liquor house at Louisville, Ky. Substantially the same rumor was circulated in St. Louis by corrupt officials and guilty distillers, their confederates and friends, last spring, obviously for the purpose of breaking the force of the proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested in mere street rumor or in the columns of newspapers friendly to the ring, I could not properly take notice of it, but now that it has been dragged into Court, as appears at the instance of an indicted official, I deem it proper to request that every person whose name has been or can be given you as having knowledge of such alleged facts shall be brought before the Grand Jury and subjected to the most rigid examination. The statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false so far as it affects me, but I do not desire to allow the matter to rest upon my denial. I beg to repeat the request heretofore communicated to you that these frauds on the Government shall be probed to the very bottom, that every ramification of the ring shall be followed in every part from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with or guilty knowledge of its operations shall be permitted to escape. So far as this department is concerned, I ask that every allegation against any officer of it, from its head to its humblest employe, be thoroughly investigated and vigorously prosecuted if any ground exists therefor. I have read this to the President, who repeats his injunction—'Let no guilty man escape.'

(Signed) "B. H. BRISTOW,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

NEW YORK.

Beecher's Troubles Not Ended.

Suits Against Alleged Swindlers in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1875.

Beecher's Troubles.

As Mr. Beecher hurried into the hall of his lecture room last evening, dripping wet, the confidential secretary of Henry C. Bowen whispered to him, "I have some papers to serve on you, sir, in the suit of Henry C. Bowen." Mr. Beecher's face flamed red in a second, and he said impatiently, "I am late; I can't see you; come to me after this thing's over," and throwing a smile over his face, he entered his lecture room. At the close of the meeting, while Mr. Beecher was enjoying the talk of friends, Mr. Bowen's clerk surprised him again. Mr. Beecher, stepping to one side, said: "I will admit the service of papers in the presence of witnesses." The clerk answered that it was not legal, and handed him subpœnas to attend the trial of the libel suits of Henry C. Bowen against the *Eagle*. Mr. Beecher took the papers and the accompanying dollar, and said he should be on hand.

An "Bounce" Murderer.

The second trial of John Scannel for the murder of Thomas Donahue closed this evening with a verdict of not guilty, the jury believing him insane at the time of the shooting. Judge Barrett was indignant, and remanded Scannel to ascertain if the insanity continues.

Smuggler Convicted.

Robert Desauges, an officer in the Appraiser's Department of the Custom House, was found guilty of complicity in smuggling goods, and was sentenced to-day to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $10,000.

Suits Against Alleged Swindlers.

The Attorney General of the State has ordered suits be entered against the contractors and engineer of the storage reservoir and the Water Commissioners of Brooklyn, to recover $662,000, said to have been stolen from the city.

Assignment by a Liquo. Firm.

Goodkind Brothers, large wholesale liquor dealers at 50 Broadway, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. A separate assignment was also made by Mayer Goodkind.

A Bank Protecting Itself.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank insists on sixty days' notice before the withdrawal of deposits.

Gold Award.

Half a million gold was awarded at from 114.35 to 114.43.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1875.

College of Music.

Mr. Samuel Wood, of this city, proposes to establish a college of music in Central Park, and to endow it with five million dollars.

The Plymouth Church Quarrel.

Rev. Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, said yesterday in regard to the proposed mutual council to be called by Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth church, that no points could be considered by the council other than those submitted in the letter. If the church and Mrs. Moulton could agree upon the raising of any scandal, the matter would be inquired into by the council. There was no possibility of a mutual council if the parties could agree on questions to be submitted. Rev. Dr. Scudder said he did not see how the scandal matter could be brought up in any ecclesiastical body. Rev. C. H. Everest said he did not see how that body could touch Mr. Beecher, as it was a question of discipline, which rested entirely between Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth church.

The Religious Revival in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28. — The Moody and Sankey meetings to-day were very largely attended. In the morning a prayer meeting was held, in the afternoon a women's meeting took place, and the services in the evening were for young men. At each of the last two meetings between 11,000 and 12,000 people were present. In the afternoon one hundred and fifty ladies stood up for prayers, and in the evening one hundred young men desired the same. The interest in the work still continues unabated, and the Evangelists anticipate a rich harvest in Philadelphia.

SECOND EDITION

HENRY WILSON.

The Funeral Cortege to Natick.

Marks of Respect on the Way.

The Remains Viewed by Thousands in Philadelphia.

Tribute of Respect by the People of New York.

Arrival of the Distinguished Dead in Boston.

A Solemn Sunday at the Capital of Massachusetts.

Viewing the Remains.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The doors of Independence Hall were reopened at seven o'clock this morning, and from that hour until ten, two continuous double files of people viewed the remains of the late Vice President. A great number of persons were unable to gain admittance to the hall. At a quarter of eleven o'clock the body was removed to the hearse, which was drawn by ten beautiful black horses, and at precisely eleven o'clock

The Funeral Cortege

started. The route was out Walnut to Broad, thence to Germantown Junction, where a special train was in waiting. All along the route the streets were crowded. Many places of business were closed, and others made beautiful exhibitions of mourning emblems. The State House bell was tolled, and the "Dead March" and other dirges were performed by the bells of St. Stephen's Church. The procession was very imposing, and included Governor Hartranft, Major Bankson and staff, the First Division of the National Guard, the committee in charge of the remains, Mayor, members of Congress, pall bearers, committee of arrangements of Councils, officers and members of Councils, heads of departments, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, Union League, a delegation of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Philadelphia Union Club, &c. The train left here for New York at 1:55.

New York's Tribute.

NEW YORK, November 27.—With becoming solemnity, reverence and earnestness New York to-day paid her tribute to the remains and memory of Vice President Wilson. The flower of our militia, delegations from our financial and commercial institutions, the City Government, prominent citizens, as well as the lowly of the colored population, all united in showing respect for the distinguished dead. Long before the hour at which the special train bearing the remains was expected at Jersey City great crowds congregated in and around the depot, and soon was taken every available position from which a good view of the proceedings might be obtained. The passage way leading into the ferry house was tastefully draped, and on the national flag was the following inscription: "Henry Wilson, Born July 16th, 1812. Died November 22d, 1875." Beneath this were the lines: "O Death, all eloquent! You only prove what dust we dote on when 'tis man we have." The Chief of Police of Jersey City was here with one hundred officers, besides a detail of white and colored troops of the National Guard, all of whom were to accompany the remains to New York. Shortly before three o'clock the committee of Common Councils of this city and heads of departments filed into the depot and took positions.

The Remains at Jersey City.

At five minutes after four o'clock the train moved slowly into the depot. The locomotive and cars were neatly draped. The hearse, drawn by four horses, now approached the train, and the body was borne to it, the military presenting arms, the bands playing dirges, and the immense crowd all baring their heads. The procession was promptly formed, and moved to the ferry-boat, all the bells of the city tolling, and an artillery corps posted in the neighborhood firing minute guns. The only member of Congress who accompanied the remains to this city was Senator Bowden, who was joined at Jersey City by Senators Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Paddock, of Nebraska. A delegation from the Massachusetts Republican Association of Washington also accompanied the remains. The steamer having arrived at Cortland street, the debarkation took place without delay. The several committees having taken their assigned places, the cortege began its

March Through New York.

The marines, Seventeenth Regiment of this city and Skidmore Guards (colored) formed the guard of honor. Five regiments of infantry, three mounted troops, officers of the regular army, four hundred policemen, a battalion of the fire department with apparatus, numerous committees from political and other civil bodies, and officers of the National, State and municipal governments, composed the procession. As the cortege passed up Cortland street an immense crowd of spectators lined the sidewalks. Broadway, too, was thronged. City Hall park, Fifth avenue and Madison avenue to the depot, and not only were the streets filled, but every window from which a view could be had was occupied. On arriving at the depot the body was carried inside, and the escort dismissed, a detail only having been made to keep guard until 6 o'clock, when the train started for Boston.

The weather was delightful, but unfortunately darkness set in before much progress was made in the march, and the greater part was necessarily accomplished in the gloom of evening. Fred. Douglass occupied a carriage with Senators Boutwell, Cragin and Paddock.

Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, November 27.—A meeting of citizens was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, in response to an invitation of Mayor Cobb, to give expression to public sentiment on the death of Vice President Wilson. There was a large attendance, including many ladies. The hall was heavily draped, and in front of the rostrum was a bust of the deceased. On the platform were the City Council, heads of departments, Governor Gaston, ex-Governors Banks and Gardner, Judge Hoar and Charles Francis Adams. As soon as called to order a prayer was offered by Edward Everett Hale. Mayor Cobb addressed the assembly, paying a feeling tribute to the character and services of the deceased. Hon. John D. Long read the following:

Resolved, That the announcement of the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, is received at the capital city of Massachusetts with sincere and unanimous respect for his useful and honor able life and sterling character, and with profound sorrow at the loss of one whose influence was every day more and more generally diffusing the returning spirit of reunion over the nation at large. With peculiar esteem is he remembered in this commonwealth, which was his home, and of which he was so long a faithful servant, of whose devotion to the elevation of humanity he was a fearless and constant exponent and aspirant, to whose people his presence was so familiar and so cordial, and which so deservedly honored him with distinguished promotions in her service. He illustrated, in the interest of a Government of the people by the people, that a politician may lift and not debase his opportunity; that he may touch and not abase the popular will; that he may grow greater and better as he grows older; that he may repay the confidence of a people by directing their enthusiasm, using their organizations in behalf of a higher political and moral civilization, and the politician may also be the statesman. The example of his life is a tribute to New England. He was born in poverty. He was a day laborer. His college was the borrowed books, the hour stolen from sleep, the aspirations of the shoemaker. His townsmen, recognizing his ambition and intelligence, made him their representative in the Legislature. The opportunities of Massachusetts were as free to him at the fair, and seizing them he rose to eminence side by side with Charles Sumner, the workman and the scholar in thorough sympathy, he was a leader in the great political movement for human freedom. He was President of the Senate of the Commonwealth. He was Senator in the National Congress. He was Vice President of the United States. In every station he was equal to his duties, and through all was faithful to the fundamental principles of his faith, the equal rights of humanity, education and happiness of the people. His fellow-citizens mourn an honest public servant and an illustrious American. The general demonstrations of sorrow evoked by his death testify to the national appreciation of his worth, and confirm the hope that the memory of his services and of his broad patriotism will contribute to enforce the lessons of his life and to build his best monument out of the gratitude of the people.

Addresses followed by Charles Francis Adams, Judge Hoar, Charles Levi Woodbury and others.

At Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., November 28.—The remains of Vice President Wilson reached this city at 4:30 this morning, and remained here four hours, during which time they were taken from the car and placed on a catafalque in the main corridor of the Union Depot. The lid of the coffin was removed, and for nearly an hour a vast throng of people passed through the corridor for the purpose of taking a last look at the remains, while thousands were unable to gain admission. Before the doors were opened to the public members of the city government were admitted, and companies of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed here, acted as a guard. The depot was heavily draped in mourning, and the church bells tolled while the remains were in the city. Before leaving for Boston the funeral train was heavily draped in mourning.

Sunday in Boston.

BOSTON, November 28.—A more than Sabbath stillness seemed to brood over the city as morning broke bright and beautiful, and an added solemnity befitting the sad occasion ushered in the day and imparted its influences to thousands who assembled to witness the opening of the last sad rites about to be paid by the bereaved Commonwealth to its late distinguished son. It was expected that the special train bearing the remains of the deceased Vice President would arrive at the depot of the Boston & Albany road at 9:30 A. M., and long before that hour the crowd in waiting might be numbered by thousands. A detail of forty police and eight mounted men kept order in the depot and Lincoln street, leading from the Beach street entrance, allowing no one to pass in or out but those forming the escort, guard of honor and various designated committees. At 8 o'clock Col. J. K. Baker, of the Governor's Council, Colonels Wilder and Gray, of the Governor's staff, Mayor Cobb, Aldermen Clark and Stebbins, President of the board of managers of the Common Council, and Councilmen Backett, Flynn and Wilson took carriages from the State House and drove to the depot. Here the First Corps of Cadets, one hundred and twenty muskets, under command of Lieut. Col. Edmunds, were in waiting, drawn up in line on Lincoln street.

Arrival of the Remains.

At 10:30 the train moved into the depot, and eight policemen, in dress uniform, who had been detailed for the purpose, bore the casket from the train to the Beach street entrance, Captain Haycock, with his detachment of twelve marines, who had accompanied the remains from Washington, together with officers of the Fifth Maryland regiment, marching on either side of the casket as a guard of honor. As the body was being borne through the depot a mellow light broke upon the cast. When the procession reached the State House the casket was borne upon the shoulders of eight policemen in dress uniform up the steps leading from Beacon street to the main entrance of the State House, followed by a detachment of marines with reversed arms as a guard of honor. Entering the hall, upon the entrance door of the building, in the presence of State officials and others, who stood uncovered, the casket was placed upon the dais, where it will remain until to-morrow, when the public funeral services will take place.

Delivering the Remains to the State Authorities.

Immediately Col. Wyman, of the Governor's staff, under whose charge the body was brought from Washington, and who, with Col. Bonney, accompanied them, as they were brought into the hall, stepped forward and saluted the Commander-in-chief, and made a formal delivery of the remains to the State authorities. He said: "Your Excellency—In obedience to your orders we have proceeded to Washington and received from the National Committee the remains of Vice President Wilson, which we have safely secured to Massachusetts, and now deliver to you."

Governor Gaston replied: "Massachusetts receives from you the illustrious dead. She will see to it that he whose dead body you have borne to us, but whose spirit has gone to a higher service, shall receive honors befitting the great office which in life he held. I need not remind you that her people will ever treasure with love and respect the memory of her distinguished statesman, and will not only guard and protect the body, the coffin and the grave, but will also venerate his name and his fame. Gentlemen, for the pious service which you have so well and so tenderly rendered, accept the thanks of the Commonwealth."

Soon after the Governor and his retinue retired, as did Mayor Cobb and the committee of the city government which met the remains at the depot. Before the casket was uncovered, so as to permit a view of the remains, it was almost

Imbedded in Fragrant Flowers.

At the head was placed a large cross and crown, and at the foot an anchor, both designs being exquisite in their combination of rare and beautiful flowers. Upon the coffin was another large cross, variegated in color, and a harp composed of white roses, tuberoses and other white flowers, while upon and around the casket were crosses, bouquets, &c., in profusion.

The marines, under Captain Haycock will remain on duty with the body as a guard of honor until it is deposited in its final resting place at Natick. As soon as the necessary preliminaries were finished the top of the casket was removed to allow an opportunity for

Viewing the Remains.

The first to look upon the face of the dead was Gov. Gaston, his staff and Executive Council, the brother of the deceased, Mr. Coldbath, Messrs. Fred. Douglass, James Wormley and Robt. Purvis, of Washington, ex-Governor Claflin and others. The doors were soon after opened to all of the waiting throng to enter. They were allowed to pass in the files in squads of twenty or thirty, and came in the main entrance directly into Doric Hall, in the centre of which was the dais. Passing around it, they found exit from the building through the rear entrance. All through the day till five o'clock this evening a continuous stream of visitors passed through the building, and never were there less than two or three thousand in front of the edifice awaiting an opportunity to follow the thousands that had preceded. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons thus viewed the remains before the doors of the building were closed this evening.

The countenance of the deceased bore the characteristics and general appearance which it wore when in life, and was somewhat natural, even in its deathly repose. The complexion, however, had changed considerably, showing that decomposition had already far progressed in the demolition of the human temple.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Arrived—The steamship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

LONDON, November 27.—The steamship Greene, from New York, has arrived out.

LONDON, November 27.—The steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived out.

BOSTON, November 28.—Arrived—The steamer Batavia, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The steamers Celtic, from Liverpool, Hermann, from Bremen, and Acdal, from Mediterranean ports.

☞ For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—General Washburn, of Minnesota, has arrived in Paris.

—Jas. McDonough has been elected Chief of Police of St. Louis.

—Eugene Schneider, the French statesman and mechanical engineer, is dead.

—A large number of vessels have stripped and gone into winter quarters at Cleveland.

—The vote in Missouri on the adoption of the new Constitution gives a majority of 76,238 in favor.

—The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since November 1st is 122,915; in the same time last year, 135,724.

—Articles of impeachment against John S. Burdett, Treasurer of West Virginia, were adopted last Saturday night by the House of Delegates.

—There is reason to believe the British Parliament will meet on the 14th of December to discuss the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez canal.

—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the United States steamer Shubrick saw off Cape Disappointment a bark bottom up, supposed to be the Sunbeam.

—At midnight the weather was growing rapidly colder and more blustering at Chicago. The thermometer at Sioux City was reported as being eleven degrees below zero.

—The extensive dry goods store of W. T. Marcy, at Buffalo, has closed its doors. The liabilities are $150,000, and the assets $100,000. The creditors are mostly Eastern firms.

—The steam barge Ohio, during a storm on Friday last, struck the westward end of the pier at the entrance of Erie harbor, completely demolishing the valuable light at that point.

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has affirmed the sentences of John Jefferson and Milton McLeon, convicted of murder, and sentenced them to be hanged on January 7th, the former at Memphis and the latter at Jackson.

—A young German, while hunting ducks on the bay at Erie, accidently discharged the gun in pulling it towards him in the boat. The charge entered the armpit, making a frightful wound, from which he nearly bled to death.

—Recommendations have been numerously signed by leading shipping men, merchants and lawyers of New Orleans, asking President Grant to appoint Emmet D. Craig, a well known lawyer and United States Commissioner there, to the United States District Judgeship, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Durrell.

—Henry F. Jelly, the sole surviving passenger of the Pacific, contradicts the assertion that Captain Howell took command of his ship in an intoxicated condition. He says the Captain was on the bridge when the mooring lines were cast off, that he afterwards went into the pilot house, and himself steered the vessel out of Victoria Harbor.

—A fire at Cleveland on Sunday damaged the schooner Exile to the extent of $4,000 or $5,000. The schooner was lying at the dock, partially unloaded. The crew had been discharged, and the vessel was in charge of the mate. It is believed that tramps entered the forecastle to sleep, and started a fire to get set on fire. The schooner belongs to Capt. Kelly, of Milan, Ohio.

—Two brothers, named R. J. and J. E. Wilcox, *en route* from Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to Kalamazoo, with their brother, G. E. Wilcox, for the purpose of placing him in an insane asylum, stopped over last Friday night at Grand Rapids. On Saturday morning the insane brother knocked J. E. Wilcox down with a chair, then cut his own throat, and died in a short time.

—A woman, aged forty, named Wilhelmina Welk, was arrested in Buffalo on Sunday, charged with murdering her step-son, aged fourteen, who has been missing since the 2d inst. The body was found in an old well on the premises, in a nude state, except a shirt, and with a chain and other weights attached to his neck. Property belonging to him, and reverting to her own child in case of his death, is supposed to have been the cause.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, November 28, 1875.

The river is rising slowly, with eleven feet three inches of water in the channel. The weather is cool and raining.

OIL CITY, November 28, 1875.

The river has four feet eight inches, and is rising. The weather is cold and rainy.

CINCINNATI, November 28, 1875.

Twenty eight feet eleven inches; falling; rain nearly all day; cloudy and cool. No arrivals or departures except the local packets.

MEMPHIS, November 28, 1875.

River rising steadily. Cool and rainy. Arrived—Ella, Paducah. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, November 28, 1875.

Arrived—Liberty No. 4, lower river. Departed—City of Pomeroy, New Orleans. River fallen 5 inches. Cloudy and raw, considerable rain last night.

EVANSVILLE, November 28, 1875.

Cloudy, light rain this morning; mercury 50. River 23 feet; rising fast. Down—Jno. W. Garrett and tow, 3 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 3 P. M. Up—Arkansas Belle, 8 A. M.; Peytona and barges, 4 P. M.; Minneola, 6. Business light.

CAIRO, November 28, 1875.

Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 9 P. M.; James D. Parker, Cincinnati, 1 A. M.; Louisville, New Orleans, 5; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 5; Louisville Drummer, Ohio river, 9; Baton Rouge, Ohio river, 1 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 4. Departed—Red Cloud, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Parker, Memphis, 3 A. M.; Louisville, Cincinnati, 6; Alf Stevens, Memphis, 6; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 8. River 19 feet 2 inches, rising. Cloudy and foggy; mercury 52. Captain Dyas F. Parker died here this morning.

The Leading Tonic and Corrective of the Age.

Its purity, remarkable efficacy in obviating digestive weakness or irregularity, the promptitude and certainty with which it supplies vigor to the strengthless, its tranquilizing effect upon the brain and nerves, and finally, its adoption by the medical profession as a means of strengthening and regulating the vital forces, justly entitled Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to be regarded as the leading onic and corrective of the age.

Rare Chance to purchase the fixtures, good will, custom, &c., of an old established business. One of the largest, best and most successful confectionery establishments, including ladies and gentlemen's restaurant, in the city of Pittsburgh is offered for sale. It will be sold on accommodating terms, and is a rare chance to enter into an established and paying business. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Troxell's Pride of the Kitchen Soap

Cleans Better, Scours Faster and Polishes Brighter

Than any other article in the market,

THE TRADESMAN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

AWARDED IT

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Over all others. Although but a short time in this market it is fast becoming the popular and well-known DIRT ERADICATOR, and pronounced the

PRIDE OF THE KITCHEN.

It cleans as if by magic

Tin Ware, Brass, Copper, and Other Metals, Marble Mantles, Statuary, &c., nor has it its Equal for Cleaning Plain or Finest Painted Wood Work.

Will clean your KNIVES AND FORKS in washing them. It contains no sand or emery, and can be used on the finest SILVER CASTOR WITHOUT SCRATCHING and will make it look like new. You have only to try it to be convinced, and if it does not do as we represent your grocer will refund your money.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO., AGENTS, 362 PENN AVENUE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Fine Brooms, Paper, Grocers' Bags, Wooden Ware, &c., at lowest CASH prices. We invite competition. Call and examine goods and prices.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BROTHER,

253 Liberty St., Five Doors from head of WOOD STREET.

We are daily receiving goods, and have now one of the Largest Fall Stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's CUSTOM CALF SHOES.

Men's Miner's Shoes, Rubber Goods, at Factory Prices.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated.

FALL TRADE.

M'CORD & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. A Full Line of the Latest Styles in Jewelry. $1.00 Dep.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

25c Dep. PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW STANDARD. $1.50 Dep.

The Miscellaneous and Cutlery Department Prices Range From $2.00 to $100.

50c. Dep. Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels and Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Bracket, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a full stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Also, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers, etc., etc. $2.00 Dep.

PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $100.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, lake regions and Middle States, rising and high barometer, brisk and high northeast to northwest winds, decided cold and clear or clearing weather.

A Shoddy Building.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 29.—The Master Builders of New York appointed by Governor Tilden to examine the construction of the new Capitol building, report that the management and manner of construction evince a degree of negligence or want of competent skill to an extent without parallel in the history of their observation, and that a continuance of the work will involve the necessity of tearing down and reconstructing extensive portions of the structure, at very great loss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Bronzes, Silverware and Glassware.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,

189 LIBERTY STREET.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JAMES D. PARKER, Bankrupt.

This is to give notice that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES D. PARKER and Robert E. Hammer, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
By Mail, for six months.....5 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 50
By Mail, for one month.....1 00
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¼.

IT seems something like a joke to speak of BRISTOW being in the whisky ring. He acts very like a ringster!

EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, has been appointed to succeed Senator FERRY in the United States Senate.

IF the telegrams, read in evidence on the AVERY trial, can be traced to that gentleman, they will go far toward making out a case against him.

NOTHING is so popular as the policy of deserting a sinking, or leaving an oppressed State. Savoy is said to desire to be separated from France, and to be reannexed to Italy.

HENRY WARD BEECHER included the Common Schools in his sermon on Thanksgiving Day, insisting that the Bible should not be read in them; and also claiming that they are to be maintained as unsectarian institutions. He predicted that the school issue would arouse the most earnest enthusiasm on the part of the people.

THE letter of Secretary BRISTOW, published in another column, concerning the use of his name in connection with a distillery or liquor house in Louisville, by a witness in the trial of WM. O. AVERY for complicity in the St. Louis whisky frauds, speaks for itself. The Secretary's direct contradiction of the statement was hardly needed to stamp it as an impudent fabrication.

HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS has left for Washington, and will continue there attending to his Congressional duties during the Winter. While we do not think with him politically, we may candidly say that we regard him not only as a gentleman, but a Representative who will seek honestly, earnestly and ably to promote the well being of his district. We fully expect him to make for himself a fine reputation during the coming Winter. Few have entered Congress with more favorable surroundings, and we are confident he will make good use of his opportunities. We do not think our friends need have a moment's hesitancy in approaching him, if they have anything that is proper to bring to the attention of our representative in Congress.

THE resolutions passed by the Board of Health on Saturday will, no doubt, be magnified by drummers from other cities, and possibly prevent some trade coming to this city that belongs to it. There need be no fear of coming to Pittsburgh, as it was never healthier than at the present time; but the fact that other cities and towns in constant communication with this city are suffering from smallpox, and to prevent it from getting a hold here, our authorities are determined to leave nothing undone to keep Pittsburgh what it is now—one of the healthiest cities in America. It is noted for being a healthy city, and we are glad to see that our Board of Health is awakening up to its duties. Let it push ahead, and demand that a reform be made in the manner of keeping our streets clean. Certainly any change could not but be for the better.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE is manly and candid. Having been approached to know if he would be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, he writes to a friend, utterly refusing to give his consent. His reasons are that the holder of the highest judicial position in the land should not intermix in political strife, or use his position as a stepping-stone to a political office. The suspicion that Chief Justice CHASE was President-struck was considered to be a b' t on his fair fame. While he was in political life, he was entitled to compete for its highest honors; but when he had been made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it was expected of him that he would forever forego political ambition. We do not believe that he really aspired to the Presidency so earnestly as he was suspected of doing; but he suffered from the suspicions entertained, and failed to receive the respect that would otherwise have been cheerfully rendered him. Chief Justice WAITE seems determined to at least avoid this danger, and so refuses, openly, clearly and unequivocally, to have any part in, or to permit the use of, his name for a Presidential scramble. His early and positive stand on this subject redounds greatly to his praise.

SECRETARY ROBESON makes the point that his activity, in preparing the navy to meet any demands the service may require is simply prudential, and subject to any policy, as regards Cuba, the House of Representatives may adopt. He says, "Two years ago, before we had our little flurry over Cuba, we had only two ironclads which could with safety be sent to sea. To-day we have fourteen of this class of war vessels and two more can be put into commission immediately. In addition we have ten new vessels, which can be placed in commission in less than a week. Turning to a large map in his office the Secretary said: 'Here, between these two parallels of latitude, 5 and 40 deg. north, lie our great commercial interests. Philadelphia is in the latitude of 40, and above that are New York and Boston.' But, laying his hand on the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Islands, he said, 'This is the section where we are most deeply interested. Here are Venezuela and Mexico and Cuba and all those South American countries which are constantly coming up in one way or another to vex our diplomacy. If we have any need of a fleet at all, here is the portion of the world where it is most likely to be required. We cannot tell what may at any moment occur here.'" It is evidently necessary to be prepared for contingencies, and no one will blame the administration for this.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, New Jersey, is having a taste of what is sometimes called internecine war, over the question of secret societies. A half century ago these were prohibited, by Collegiate law, and for a time were kept out. But either because of lax administration, or from wilful propensity to do what they are forbidden to do, —the boys have broken bounds, whereat Trustees and Faculty are determined to enforce the law. It really seems like very small business. That college secret societies are of any benefit to their members, except in the way of amusement, no one really supposes. Still it does not follow that they necessarily do any serious harm. The young men who belong to them take a vast deal of pleasure in wearing badges of various degrees of ugliness, and in regarding themselves as constituting a species of under-graduate aristocracy. Occasionally, if idle and dissolute young men obtain control of any particular society, it may for a time become as objectionable in a small way, or in a larger way, as a club of dissipated men who have never been inside of a college. As a general rule, however, the members of a society endeavor for the credit of their association to keep it within orderly and proper limits, and the surest way in which to put a college society in the hands of the sort of young men who will make a bad use of it is for college authorities to attempt to suppress secret societies by law.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The intelligence that the English Government has purchased 177,000 shares, or non-interest paying stock of the Suez canal, at a cost of $24,000,000 is startling and interesting. It is openly declared that this purchase was made for purely political reasons, and while a commercial transaction was given to the event by the statement that the Khedive is to pay five per cent. on the stock, it is evident that the affair is political rather than commercial. The editorial in the London *Times* which accompanies the revelation of the new policy adopted, discloses the drift of policy underlying the purchase made. The *Times* receives its inspiration from high sources, and, doubtless, in this case, fully represents the views of the English Ministry. Judging from what is said, the downfall of the Turkish Empire is regarded as entirely probable,—and its consequent dismemberment, and division as imminent. In all this, England is determined to secure the unmolested ownership of the short route to India, and evidently contemplates, if it shall be necessary to the secure control of the Suez canal, the seizure of the Government of Egypt. At the present, the Khedive having the power to treat directly with other powers, she deals with him; and so long as he observes faithfully treaty relations, he will be left unmolested, in control of Egypt. If he should prove faithless, England will assert her power. In the meantime, the Khedive is opening up his Central African possessions, and extending the boundaries of his Empire. Egypt advances and strengthens, as Turkey weakens and dies.

The sinister movements being made, clearly indicate the belief of the great powers, that wonderful changes are impending in the politics of Europe, and that probably great wars are on this tapis. England is on the alert that her Indian possessions be kept within easy reach, that she may protect them. To this end, she has spent an enormous sum to control the commercial interests of the Suez canal. It is evident that the chief reason for this is her fear that the downfall of the Turkish Empire will threaten the integrity of Egypt, and thus endanger the freedom of the route to India. If, then, the dangers that environ the Turkish Empire be so imminent and great, we may look for sudden changes in that direction. How they will develop, or be consummated, is hard to tell. The Turks are indolent, sluggish and content, so long as they wield power. Who, then, will disturb the Sultan? Will creditors foreclose against him, and if so, by what power? Where will Russia obtain a prefext to assail the integrity of the Empire? Will England stand by, and permit another power to make the seizure, unless the debts of the defunct Empire are guaranteed? Altogether, it is an interesting problem that is thus raised, and the end will be earnestly and carefully watched.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We have, in this city, a body of men, who are specially charged with such duties as will contribute to the maintenance of the public health,—or, to more properly state it, the health of the people. Their duties involve the investigation of all the causes of ill-health, and the application of suitable remedies. We have urged that the scope of their powers be increased, so that streets, sewerages, and all the sources of ill-health, and the application of suitable remedies. We have urged that the scope of their powers be increased, so that streets, sewerages, and all the sources of human control, may be in their charge, with power to remedy existing evils. They already have supervisory power, in the directions mentioned, at least to this extent: Where the sources of ill-health are in badly constructed or ill-kept streets and sewers, they can report to the proper authorities or Councils,—and we venture that such reports will be at once heeded. But who has heard of a report emanating from our Board of Health, unless the press has first driven them to duty. We remember that when the small-pox last threatened to become epidemic, we were compelled to use harsh and severe language to compel action. Even now, when we know of diseases that come from clearly defined sources, the Board of Health sits, calm and quiet, gathering statistics of disease and death. It is really more the Board of Death, than that of Health.

We will illustrate what we mean by reference to several forms of disease, and the ascertained causes which produce them elsewhere, and may be presumed to do so here. If the death rate is noticed, at any time, it will be seen that diarrhœa, diptheria, typhoid fever, and spinal meningitis, are the prevailing diseases from which the heaviest portion of our death rate comes. The principal causes of these diseases, in other cities, have been discovered to be imperfect drainage and defective sewerage. Drainage and sewerage are quite distinct operations which need to be but alluded to in this connection; the former carries off the liquid excess, and may be made of porous material, and even be but a mass of irregular stones; but a sewer should be a perfect tube, and intended to be air-tight, and to act simply to remove material collected at a higher level to a plade of exit. We claim that in the level streets of this city, the drainage is seriously defective, and that, so far as these defects exert an unfavorable influence on the public health, they come within the purview of the Board of Health. If any attention has been paid to the drainage of the lower part of the city, by our Health Board, we will be glad to know it. We leave this, however, for further remark at another time. We prefer, at the present, to defer more at length to the sewer trouble.

The sewers of every city are, necessarily, the receptacles of the filth that comes from dwellings and streets. In Paris arrangements exist whereby the sewers are kept pure and healthy, by means of the constant flow of large quantities of water. We often read of trips made through the great central sewer, by ladies and gentlemen, no disagreeable results attending the voyage. But who ever imagined such a state of affairs in the sewers of American cities? Scarce any effort is made to have them free from poisonous gases and foul smells. General VIELE, in an address before the Public Health Associations, of New York, says, in regard to the poisonous influence of unkept sewers: "There is still another point to be considered, which, although of the greatest importance, has up to this time been entirely ignored in this country, and that is the thorough ventilation of the sewers. That there are poisonous gases always present, in a greater or lesser degree, throughout the whole extent of every system of sewers, there cannot be the slightest doubt, that these gases are something under great pressure from the influence of stormy currents of wind driven into the mouths of the sewers or from the density of the outward atmosphere, and that there are thus forced into dwellings through the house connections, is a matter of very common occurrence. This a serious and alarming source of danger, and one against which there is little or no provision in the whole system of sewerage and house-drainage now in general vogue in the cities of America. The actual amount of sickness and total number of deaths due to this cause alone, if correctly ascertained, would be astounding."

Our attention has, of late, been called to many instances of foul-smelling sewers; and the information has been conveyed to us that in Summer, many instances existed in which the sewers in this city and Allegheny were in a very offensive condition. Here, then, is the source of disease; and it is not at all difficult to trace the route to homes, and to show that sickness and death are directly traceable to foul gases and odors, which penetrate dwellings through the drain pipes. We know, at this moment, of a family in Allegheny, severely ill, and the foul smells from the pipes connecting with the sewers are the palpable cause. General VIELE is reported to have created a great sensation in the Health Association Session by showing a piece of pipe riddled by perforations, through which effluvia, etc., constantly escaped. The astonishment then evinced in this instance showed rather the ignorance of the learned members of the association than any marked astuteness of the learned speaker. More than this, it has been clearly ascertained that open pipes certainly carry the gases and odors of the sewer into dwellings; and the certainty that the diseases we have mentioned, come from these sources, has been clearly, and fully established. They have their origin in a vitiated condition of the system, superinduced by foul odors and gases.

The remedy for the one complained of is the use of a "trap"—which consists in bending the waste pipe into the form of the letter S—thus preventing the water from entirely emptying from the pipe, and affording a barrier against the escape of the gases from the sewer. We are informed that "traps," such as we speak of, are not put in the waste pipes of this city at all. If we are in error on this point, we will be glad to be corrected, but such is our information. Hence, there is no barrier whatever to the escape of the sewerage gases into dwellings, poisoning the systems of the residents, and breeding fevers, and causing death. Our sewers, offensive in Summer, are known to be full of foul odors and gases. Whose duty is it to purify this first source of disease? The drainage pipes are so constructed that they easily and directly convey this death-producing atmosphere into dwellings—thus poisoning families. Is it not the *duty* of the Board of Health to examine all these sources of disease, and to apply appropriate remedies? And if, with this duty before them, they sit quietly by, while the people are poisoned, and sicken and die, do we wrongly name them when we say they constitute a Board of Death? We have every facility for a healthy and agreeable city, and ill-health is usually attributable only to neglect of duty—and the Board of Health is chiefly responsible. Let its members act or resign.

BROWNLOW AND FOOTE.

An Exchange of Compliments—Warm Indorsement of the Administration.

Ex-Governor Brownlow prints in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* a long letter addressed to himself by ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, in which the writer warmly commends the administration of President Grant, and praises his cabinet, and then speaks of the Democratic party, to which he was formerly attached, as follows:

"Its advent to power at this time, if this were even possible, would inevitably renew former mischiefs, put at serious hazard the principles of progress, now so bounteously operating, and, in all probability, bring on scenes of anarchy and bloodshed long to be deplored. Let it, therefore, at once disband. Let it cease to embroil the country by absurd and profitless agitations, wholly unworthy of its former character. Let its members at once consent to become merged in the Republican party, or participate, as true Republicans, in the election of a sage and upright Republican President next year, who, coming into office in the spirit of peace and true national brotherhood, may call around him men of known ability and patriotism, without the least regard to sectional prejudices or former political antecedents. If these blessing can be once realized, I shall almost be tempted to exclaim with Simeon of old, Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation!"

Upon the letter and the writer the ex-parson comments at length, saying, among other things: "Knowing him as we do to be a brave, generous man, thoroughly attached to the Union, we welcome him with open arms into the ranks of the great Republican party, the only organization having the disposition and ability to preserve our free Republican system of government and the union of the States. We endorse all our correspondent says in praise of President Grant and his administration. The suggestion of Gov. Foote that the Democracy disband and break up their organization contains more wisdom and patriotism than we have seen expressed in one sentence in fifty years. It is the very thing which the leaders of this demoralized and utterly worthless organization should do, and unless they do it soon and gracefully as the leaders of the old Federal party did when they all supported Monroe after the war of 1812, they will find so many thousands of old-fashioned Union Democrats like Gov. Foote opposing them that they will be nothing more than a contemptible and powerless faction, despised by all patriotic men at home, and the butt of ridicule of enlightened men the world over."

"NEW" MARRIAGE CONTRACT."

A Young Michigan Lady Fails to Woodhullism, and Her Parents Ask the Sympathy of Their Friends in Their Affliction.

In the contest over the woman suffrage constitutional amendment in Michigan last year ex-Congressman Rudolph Strickland was quite conspicuous, acting as President of the State Association part of the time. His daughter also delivered a series of addresses on the subject at different points in Michigan, displaying considerable oratorical pinions, many said. Before the last few days many of the people of St. Johns, in that State, where her family live, have received printed copies of what was termed a contract, civil and conjugal, entered into recently between Miss Strickland and Leo Miller, the well-known Buffalo spiritualist. It is said to be so designed, this 2d day of November, A. D. 1875, enter into a business partnership under the name of Miller & Strickland, on the following conditions, to wit: That all earnings and profits arising from our individual and joint labors, whether in departments of literature, art, mechanics, agriculture, or trade, shall be shared and held equally." After sex declaring that love is the only binding law in the conjugal union of sexes, the contract proceeds: "Should the union be blessed by offspring we jointly and severally pledge ourselves, our assigns and administrators, to foster and support them during the dependant years of infancy and youth, supplying their physical wants, and rearing them in the principles of virtue and knowledge to the best of our ability and judgment." This remarkable document concludes with the declaration that its signers "repudiate the laws and customs which men assume to make control an affection between the sexes, which we believe is, and of divine right ought to be, free." Miss Strickland has also addressed some Woodhullian letters to the St. Louis papers, declaring her revolt against legal bondage of marriage, which, she says, rests only in the principle of master and slave. Naturally her course has created no slight excitement in the community where she has always been respected, and this excitement has been naturally stimulated by the appearance of the following card: "We ask the sympathy of our friends in our sorrow for the course pursued by our poor, deluded, misguided, and insane daughter, and we extend our thanks to the kind friends that have labored with us during the last year so earnestly to save her. We bow our heads in grief.

RANDOLPH STRICKLAND,
"MARY E. STRICKLAND."

The Late W. B. Astor.

The industry of the late William B. Astor in diligently attending every day to his private business from an early hour in the morning until four or five o'clock in the afternoon, is held up as a shining example to young men. But to what end? Is there not something better for a human being to do in this world than to labor so many hours every day to increase an accumulation of wealth already too great to be of any use to its owner? Mr. Astor was a highly educated man, and had projected great schemes of learned research, but relinquished them to become his own business manager, and at his death left a fortune of one hundred millions, mostly real estate. Now, we really do not think that any considerable number of sensible men will see any valuable lesson in such an example. There could be no greater calamity to such a country as ours than to encourage a race of such monopolists as Astor, and we are happy to say that the diffusion of real estate ownership in Philadelphia admits of no such possibility here. It were better by far to ask our young men to emulate worthier examples of useful labor than Astor's.—*Phila. North American.*

Tweed's Recreations.

William M. Tweed, who is supposed to be a close prisoner in a New York jail, visited the Claremont Hotel at Eleventh avenue and 123d street on Thursday afternoon last. He was taken to the place in a close carriage, accompanied by William Dunham, the Warden of Ludlow street jail, Timothy J. Campbell, Civil Justice elect, and a large man who was not recognized by those who saw the party. After passing several hours in the hotel Tweed and his friends were driven away. Mr. Jesse Y. Kentor, the landlord, says that the Boss dined in the hotel with his friends. It is said that Tweed is frequently permitted to go out, and that he dines with his family in his own house two or three times a week. His prison board and the favors that are shown him by his keepers cost him, it is said, twenty-five dollars a day.

PERSONAL.

THE Prince of Wales on Friday, visited Goa, in the Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

BISHOP-ELECT MCLAREN (Protestant Episcopal), of the diocese of Northern Illinois, will be installed to-morrow in Chicago.

THE Springfield *Republican* intimates that Moody and Sankey will not succeed in Philadelphia unless they claim to be working in the interest of the Centennial.

MR. NICHOLAS MILBURN, the father of the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the noted blind preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died last Sunday in Jacksonville, Illinois.

COLONEL NICHOLAS SMITH and Mrs. Smith (nee Ida Greeley) have returned to New York in fine health and with no appearance of having as yet begun to exhaust the happiness of the honey-moon.

THE Boston *Journal* says that when the war broke out the accumulations of Henry Wilson amounted to some few hundred dollars. When the war closed he was some $1,500 in debt. No sick soldier was ever left uncared for if his pecuniary means rendered it possible to afford relief.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "She was brushing his hair, and he enjoyed it amazingly. Rolling up his eyes he said, 'My dear, why was Columbus, when he landed in America, like me now?' She couldn't tell him, and he explained, 'Because he was tickled in being fust over.'"

GENERAL SHERMAN defines his religious position. "I believe," says he, "if people will act only half as well as they know how in this world it will be all right in the next." If General Sherman acted only half as well at the battle of Shiloh, when he was surprised, as he knew how, no doubt he will, if Buell comes up in time, get, like Nicholas Nickleby, a little molasses in his sulphur in the next.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A DISPATCH to the Chicago *Tribune* from Nashville says: "Vice President Wilson was engaged to be married to Mrs. John A. Jackson, of Williamson county, Tenn., and the marriage was to take place on the recovery of his health. It was mainly to see her that he visited Nashville last spring. They met first at Washington, and had kept up a constant correspondence since. Mrs. Jackson was one of the most distinguished and highly cultured ladies in the South."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ON Thanksgiving day two tons of prepared mush were given away at the Eureka mills, Philadelphia.

"LITTELL'S LIVING AGE" for the new year offers the cream of the foreign newspapers and reviews to American readers.

THE strike at the knitting works at Amsterdam, New York, has ended, and the operatives have gone to work at reduced wages.

A CUBIC INCH of gold is worth $146; a cubic foot $252,288. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be $3,000,000,000, which, wended in one mass, could be contained in a cube of 23 feet.

LYON, the Signal Officer on Mount Washington, Me., supposed to have been lost on the mountain during the severe storm of Wednesday, reached the summit next morning in an exhausted condition, having passed the night in a deserted hut.

A ROCKLAND woman recently saw her son drinking a glass of liquor in a saloon. She took a picket from the fence and proceeded to smash things. She made a havoc among the glassware, and the last seen of the bartender was his coat tails disappearing through the door.

THE Governor of Paris after consulting with a council of Ministers, has resolved to prevent all meetings of a character to excite disorders. This is evidently aimed at Paul Casssagnac's recent Bonapartist speech at Belleville and a radical counter demonstration now organizing.

THE notice by the Catholic authorities of Montreal to the Institute Canadien that Guibord's remains had not been buried deep enough was purely formal, as, owing to the character of the grave and the lapse of time six years since death, it is impossible that the shallow interment should affect the public health.

A SINGULAR EPISODE is reported from Bilbao, where Mr. A. H. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, recently refused to receive Captain General Burriel, the butcher of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago de Cuba. There was as much courage as brutality in the act of the Spaniard, but it was a deed at which the world shuddered, and its perpetrator finds in this discourtesy the disgust with which his offence is regarded.

THE Mayor of New York city has a salary of $12,000 per year, which is more than the combined salaries of the Governors of nine States, namely—Connecticut, $2,000; Delaware, $1,333; Illinois, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Nebraska, $1,000; New Hampshire, $1,000; Oregon, $1,500; Rhode Island, $1,000; Vermont, $1,000; total of nine States, $11,833. It is thus seen that the New York Mayor has a salary of $12,000, $1,000 a month, $231 a week, and, to be exact, $32.88 a day, or $1.37 an hour, sleeping or waking. This is $2,000 a year more than is paid to the Governor of the State.

THE fact can hardly be realized that during the past year over one hundred and six million passengers were carried by the street cars of New York city. It is as if the entire population of the city were to move from one part to another by cars at least once in every two days. To perform this immense work over 12,000 horses are required, and 1,500 cars are in constant use. About 100 miles of the streets of the city have double lines of railroad track laid along them, requiring, with turn-outs, side tracks and branches, about 450 miles of rails. About $1,000,000 has been expended in building and equipping these roads, over $750,000 is required yearly to maintain the roads and real estate, and the expense of operating and repairing the lines amounts to $6,500,000 annually.

Wintering in the Arctic Region.

Doctor Hayes, the Arctic explorer, does not think wintering in the Polar region such a terrible thing that some would have us believe. He concludes a letter in the New York *Herald* in these words: "I would observe that the public sympathy becomes very needlessly excited when an Arctic voyager takes the field. The dangers and privations are greatly exaggerated, and it happens sometimes that men are forced to consider themselves heroes whether or no. I have never met with any one who had ever been to the Arctic regions who did not want to go again—sure proof that it is not such a terrible thing after all to sail among the ice floes and icebergs to winter near the North Pole. It must be confessed that the moral and mental status of the long winter is a severe ordeal; but this can be relieved by cheerfulness and good discipline. Traveling with a sledge, through deep snow-drifts and over rough ice hammocks, day after day, with no shelter in camp but a snow hut, when the thermometer is down in the zeros, is most certainly wearisome in the field, but it need not be dangerous. Shipwreck and disasters in various ways may and do happen to 'ery men's souls,' but these come elsewhere, and so often, that a passing paragraph in a newspaper disposes of them, while the exceptional experience of an Arctic traveler is more striking because of the mysterious nature of his surroundings. We are all awed by the contemplation of what is unknown and which seems inaccessible; but actual experience quickly dispels the allusion."

Recent Failures.

THE creditors of Cyrus Carpenter, dealer in furnaces and ranges in Boston, have voted to accept ten cents on the dollar.

THE combined liabilities of A. & A. Jacobs & Co., and H. Jacobs, provision dealers, Boston, are reported at $500,000, and their assets at about $100,000.

A composition of thirty-seven cents has been passed by the creditors of Chas. M. Matthews and Wm. E. Cox, of Boston, boot and shoe dealers, and C. & M. Cox. THE heaviest creditors of Royal, Gilkey & Co., the failed coal and lumber firm of Watertown, Mass., are said to be the Pitchburg Railroad. The Eastern Railroad will also probably suffer considerably, and large lumber dealers north and east from where the firm derived its immense supply, will also sustain heavy loss. It is said that Pennsylvania coal dealers are also involved. Of the liabilities of the firm, $75,000 are secured and $176,000 unsecured.

FASHIONS IN GIRLS' DRESSES.

The Vest Overdress and Kilt Suit.

The vest overdress is one of the most popular overdresses for girls. It is a partly fitted polonaise, with a deep Louis XV. vest set in. The back is shorter than the long front, and has but one seam; for very stout girls it is better to shape a side form in the back, making three seams, in the English fashion. The side of the garment has a useful square pocket. The long front slopes away sharply to show the vest, which is set in with the side seams, or, if greater warmth is required, this vest may have a separate back made of flannel. The kilt skirt is generally worn by girls, but a gored and flounced skirt may be used if preferred. Braid in short parallel pieces, and giving the military effect, is the trimming most used for these suits. The materials are any dark warm wool stuff, such as cashmere, serge, camel's hair, or Knickerbocker. Solid colors are preferred for such dresses, but the design is also liked for plaids, as it requires so little trimming. For very small girls, who cannot arrange their dresses carefully, it is, perhaps, better to attach the kilt skirt to the vest overdress, making the whole suit one garment. To do this the placket opening of the skirt should be made on one side, and the belt of skirt should be tacked to the back and side of the overdress.

For every day and school wear there is nothing more appropriate than the comfortable kilt suit. This consists of the warm kilt skirt with deep plaits that cover the girl's limbs with three thicknesses of the material, a simple basque buttoned behind, and a loose stylish sacque that may be made of the dress material wadded, or else of heavy yet soft cloth. The kilt skirt reaches half-way between the knees and ankles. It must be hemmed or else faced about three inches from the bottom. The plaits are pressed flatly, and to keep them in place permanently it is well to sew one or more rows of tape around and underneath the skirt, tacking each plait to the tapes. The basque may have a separate vest set in, but it is more usual to merely outline this vest by trimming, and instead of darts to use the Gabrielle side-forms that pass into the shoulder. It is customary to make the entire suit of dark cashmere (green, brown or navy blue), with a flannel-lined or wadded cashmere sacque. If the colors shown are very dark—and they must be dark in order to be stylish—the sacque will be appropriate with other dresses. A mere covering of silk or of the cashmere on the edges will be sufficient trimming.

Most Horrible Crime.

A most horrible story comes from Delaware county, Pa. A young unmarried woman became the mother of two infant children, a boy and a girl. She had gone into the woods to hide her unnatural offspring. There she left the little babes lying on the ground, to die of exposure and starvation, and went into Seaford again, and ate her dinner at her sister's, and remained there in order, no doubt, to avoid exciting suspicion. On Tuesday morning, however, a dog came up to the house with one of the little victims of her cruelty in its mouth. On seeing the evidence of her crime brought so plainly before her, she became terribly agitated and acknowledged that it was her offspring, and that she had carried it, and also said that there was another one in the woods. After confessing her guilt she seized upon a favorable opportunity and fled. Search was immediately instituted, when the body of the other babe was found, and, on examination, it was discovered that it had been nearly devoured by buzzards. The coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate little victims, when the jury returned a verdict that they came to their death from exposure and starvation, by being deserted by their mother. All efforts to find the mother have been unsuccessful.

Petroleum Exports.

The exports of petroleum in full cargoes for the week ending November 24th, 1875, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, amounted in crude equivalent to 179,423 barrels. The charters at that date at the three ports amounted to 200,455 barrels. The total exports in full cargoes this year up to November 23d amounted to 5,958,480 barrels, against 6,130,139 barrels same time last year. The exports this year since October first thus far are larger than those last year for the same time, and there is now a fair prospect that the entire exports of 1875 will exceed those of 1874. Baltimore this year does five times the export business as last. New York this year loses, but not as much as Philadelphia.—*Titusville Courier.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and TUESDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
Jas. Bradley, C. D. Hilliard, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bakewell, Philip Dehuff, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SELF-INKING PRESSES.
DO YOUR OWN PRINTING
Champion Self-Inker, $14
Printers from $12.00 to $110. Office complete $5.00. 1000 cold. Send for descriptive circular. Type, Cuts, &c., with beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Printing Material. A Self-Inker with their stand, $35.
OFFICE AM'N Co.
200 Washington St., Boston.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

A Shawl Pin in the Lungs for a Year.

A year ago Annie Merkel, aged fourteen years, daughter of John Merkel, then residing at Lesport, Pa., was crocheting, and had in her mouth a shawl pin one and three-quarter inches in length, with a large black head, which was accidentally inspired into her windpipe and passed down into her lungs. A physician was immediately sent for, but he could not recover it. The presence of the pin caused inflammation and a chronic cough, with expectoration of pus and blood, and it was feared she had gone into a decline with consumption of the lungs. The cough and pain in the lungs were specially severe during the past month. Sunday evening she attended church with her parents, and after returning home and retiring to bed she was attacked with a coughing spell which nearly caused suffocation, when suddenly a hard substance flew out of her mouth and fell on the floor. It was heard to fall, and search was made for it. It proved to be about one-third of the shawl pin with the head attached. In about ten minutes another coughing spell brought up the point of the pin! Both pieces were shown to a reporter, and they show the pin corroded through, and thus forming two pieces, during the time it was deposited in the lungs. Miss Merkel rested well during the night and is in very good spirits now. There is joy and genuine heartfelt thanksgiving in Mr. Merkel's family. They moved this year from Lesport to Reading.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
THE FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875,
Every Description of the House Full, Fresh and Complete,
AND EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO BUYERS OF DRY GOUDS,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

Our very large and rapid sales of Dress Goods, &c., during the season, show the appreciation of our patrons of our efforts to supply them with the largest variety and the very possible value to be found anywhere, but we are offering at present still great bargains in Dress Goods, Black Goods, Silks, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

Extraordinary Good Value in
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
From $1 to $3.50 per yard; every intermediate price, the best value ever offered in Silks.

The immense stock of
BLACK CASHMERES
We have already sold, show our prices in these goods to be unsurpassed in value from 50c cents to $2.50, and still have extraordinary inducements in this line.

BLACK ALPACAS
In every grade, from 25c to 75c per yard and upwards. Splendid value.

FINE DRESS GOODS
In all desirable fabrics and makes at the lowest possible prices.

One of the choicest assortments of
LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS
In the Union. Dark, best styles plaids and other designs of Dress Goods from 12½c to 25c. Great bargains.

Beautiful Patterns Tycoon Repps, Bright Plaids, Mohairs, Alpacas, Barges, &c. &c.

All the Popular Bargains at
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
White and Scarlet all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scotch all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.

FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.

For Misses and Children.
White Merino Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

Only Prize London Medal. Only Prize Dublin Medal.
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION FIRST PREMIUM.
No Cold Can Penetrate a Down Garment.
DOWN CLOTHING
Given the warmth of three folds Woolen Fabric and is not the weight of one.
BOOTH & FOX'S
REAL EIDER AND
ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS
Have the following advantages:
1—ECONOMY. Price being reduced, they are the cheapest form of Bed Clothing.
2—LIGHTNESS. They weigh but from 3 to 4 lbs.
3—WARMTH. Equal in worth to three pairs of Blankets.
4—DURABILITY. Will wear twenty years.
5—BEAUTY. They are a great Ornament to Bed Rooms.
6—PURITY. Free from all effluvia or smell and can be washed whenever desired.
The LADIES' DOWN VESTS are made so as to be very attractive Garments, and they are a sure protection against an easterly wind.
Each genuine article has the name "BOOTH & FOX" attached. Sold by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. J. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., J. T. Stockdale, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. B. Nevin.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Commonwealth Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 29, 1875.

Saturday developed considerable activity, financially, and the deposits and demands for discounts were both quite large. The clearings have grown to be very considerable, from day to day, the whole indicating a volume of business quite surprising, these hard times. Real estate continues low,—but we have information that considerable quantities are being quietly bought up, and that there will be a large amount of building done next spring. Rents are reducing, and the income from real estate is not large, nor is it likely to be for some time, except where obtained at very low prices.

We think that a large proportion of those who advocate specie resumption in 1879, under the act of last January, do not realize what is meant by the word "redeem" in the Act—at least it is quite certain that it does not mean what many persons fancy. It does *not* mean that, like the circulation of the Bank of England, new notes may be issued in place of old ones. It does *not* mean that greenbacks are to be kept in circulation as a currency by constant resumption out of a reserve fund, in the same manner as bank notes are kept at par. But it does mean the total extinguishment of the greenback currency. In connection with the provisions for redeeming 80 per cent. of greenbacks in proportion to the increase of national bank notes, the word "redeem" has been construed to mean that the greenback note shall also be canceled and destroyed. This, in fact, is the construction put upon the word "redeem" by the Bank of England, and when a note is "redeemed" there is at once destroyed. But the Bank of England has authority to issue other notes in the place of the ones redeemed and destroyed, while the Treasury of the United States has no such authority—at least the legality of such issue is denied. The redemption of greenbacks provided for in 1879 therefore means the absolute contraction of the volume of greenbacks to the extent of every note "redeemed." If this interpretation is not correct, then the $10,000,000 of greenbacks "redeemed" in the ratio of 80 per cent. of the new national bank circulation issued may be issued again.

Under the law for redemption in 1879 every greenback redeemed in gold will be a final contraction of the total volume of greenbacks. It is apparent that this kind of "resumption" of specie payments means the entire extinguishment of the greenback currency and the substitution of a metallic currency in its stead, except to the extent that the national banks might furnish a more convenient paper currency.

Nine-tenths of the advocates of specie resumption in 1879 do not know what the act provides for. They have a vague notion that with a "reserve fund" of $100,000,000 or even $200,000,000 of gold and by virtue of the declaration, "We have resumed!" the greenback currency is to be lifted to par with gold, and yet somehow kept in circulation. In short, that "resumption" don't mean redemption and contraction, but only confidence.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1865—coupons	122¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg.	120¾	do do 1865, new	118¾
do do 1881, coup.	120¾	do 10-40's, reg.	115¾
do do 1865	118½	New 5 per cents	116½
do do 1865 new	120¾	do 10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	100	Ohio & Miss. pfd	19¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	34⅜
Erie pfd	30¾	Wabash	6¾
C. C. & I. C	9¾	Harlem	123½
St. Paul	36⅝	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref	66⅛	American Express	60½
Michigan Southern	92	U. S. Express	53½
Do. Central	64¼	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½
North Western Com	39⅝	Quicksilver	17⅜
Do. Preferred	84¾	Mariposa	5½
Rock Island	105⅝	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22⅜
Clev. & Pitts	89¾	Panama	129
Pacific Mail	40⅝	Iron Mountain	13¾
Western Union Tel.	70¼		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (R)	56¾	Cen. Trans (St)	46⅜
Reading (R)	45⅝	Empire Do (A)	32
U. Co. of N. J. (R)	122	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (R)	92⅝
Oil Creek (R)	37	P. C. & St. L. 7's (R)	78¾
Lehigh Valley (R)	45¾		

NEW YORK, November 27, 1875.

Money closed at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $527,000. The customs receipts were $452,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. Sterling 483@487. The Stock Exchange adjourned at one P. M., and the Gold Room at two, out of respect for the memory of the Vice President and to enable members to attend the funeral. The day, therefore, was a broken one on Wall street. Gold closed at 114¾, all sales of the day having been made at that price and 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1½ and 3 per cent., and for borrowing flat, and 1-64 per cent. for use until Monday.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$787,200
Specie, increase	350,500
Legal tenders, decrease	948,400
Deposits, decrease	323,400
Circulation, increase	62,700
Reserve, decrease	917,050

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds were active and strong, with Chicago & Northwest sevens and Union Pacifics the most active issues. The petition in circulation for a reduction of commissions on orders given by members of the Stock Exchange has received the signature of nearly every important house in firm. State bonds were quiet and nominal.

The stock market closed dull and steady. During the day there was a general improvement in speculative and investment securities. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 53,300 shares, of which 7,500 were Erie, 7,300 Lake Shore, 2,800 Northwest common, 3,200 Northwest preferred, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 5,900 St. Paul common, 1,900 St. Paul preferred, 7,300 Western Union, and 5,200 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '65, 116¾; do new, 120¾; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 116¾; 10-40s, 116¾; do coupons, 117¾; currency 6s, 125.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 48; do new, 45; Virginia, new, 36; do old, 37½; Missouri 6s, 102.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¼; Pacific Mail, 40⅝; Adams Express, 101½; Fargo Express, 83½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 52; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 63½; Union Pacific, 74½; Lake Shore, 92¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwest common, 39½; do preferred, 55; New Jersey Central, 105½; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 66½; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 15½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 138; Hannibal & St. Joe, 22½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 103¼.

LONDON, November 27—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £59,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2½ per cent., or ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 93 5-16; account, 93½; 5-20s '65, 103½; do of '67, 104½; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 104½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 66f 50c.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—U. S. new 5s, 99½.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
S. B. & Co 6 | Jones & L. & Co. 2
McKeesport ICo. 1 | J. McDermott & I. 1
W Spranger & I. 1
Total 13

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Nimick & Co.. 8 | E. Thompson & W. 10
Byers, McG. & Co. 3 | J. Mourhead & Co. 2
Total 17

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
Anderson & Wa. 1
Total 1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.
E. Thompson & W. 2 | Lucy Fur. & Co. 3
S. B. & Co. 3 | H. F. Wynch & I. 1
D. Richard & I. 1
Total 10

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY Nov. 27, 1875.

Our merchants generally continue to report trade as being dull, but this is not unusual at this season of the year, and we do not look for any improvement this side of January. The markets are well stocked with all kinds of produce, and prices continue weak, with indications of a still further shrinkage; this shrinking in values has not been without its effect in curtailing business, as people will very naturally carry just as little stock as they can help as long as depreciation is the order of the day.

APPLES—No improvement in the demand, but the receipts have slacked off considerably, and holders are feeling firmer in consequence; sales, in a jobbing way, at $3a3.50 per bbl. for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c per gallon.

BEANS—Prime Navies quoted at $1.50 per bu., and dull.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice rolls at 25a28c, with 29a30c paid for strictly prime. Dealers generally continue to report the market dull, excepting for the grades in question.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13¼a14 cents for August and 14a14½c for September make. New York Goshen, 15c.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon; no charge for packages.

EGGS—Strictly fresh quoted at 28a29, and pickled, 23a26c, according to brand.

FLOUR—The market is weak, but unchanged. Spring wheat flours $6,50@7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; new red winter wheat, $6,25a6,75, as to quality; old ditto, $7a7,25. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Our dispatches, both from New York and Baltimore, report Coffee firmer, and it begins to look as if the reaction the importers have been so long predicting, had really set in. Our latest advices from New Orleans report both Sugar and Molasses firmer.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard R	10⅛
Crushed	12¼	Standard C	9⅞
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¼@9¾
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lib pkgs	22
Prime Rio	24½	R. Rio, bond	23¼
Good Rio	22	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov. Java	34		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70	Fair	55
Prime	65	Dark	45

MOLASSES.

N. O. New Crop	60@70	Demarara	50
		Rangoon	7¾

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@1 00	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	60@1 00	Oolong	50@85
Imperial	80@1 00	Souchong	35@75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb		Turkish Prunes	9@10
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	9@12
Currents, per lb	6		

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, as they usually are at this particular time, and no improvement is expected. Wheat continues quiet; good stock is scarce and is selling readily enough, but any other kind is very dull. New Penna. and Ohio red, $1,15a$1,20 for common to fair, and ranged all the way from $1,20a1,40; old red, $1,40a1,4c. The Oat market is steady, but unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 36a38c; white white, 40a41c. Shelled Corn is firm and higher; quotable at 68@74c, afloat in elevator; old ear, 68a68c; new ear, 43a45c for white, and 40a42c for fair to prime yellow. Rye is quiet and nominal at 80a83c. Sales of prime Barley at $1,20a1,25; market dull.

HAY—Baled continues quiet and unchanged; loose prairie, on track, $13a13½. No. 1 timothy, $19a20; No. 2 ditto, $17a18.

ONIONS—Continue very dull; $1,75a2,00 per bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts continues comparatively light, but as yet there has been no improvement in prices; Peach Blows, on track, 40a42c; Peerless and Early Rose, 35a38.

PROVISIONS—The general tone market continues weak, and for some of the products we have reduced our quotations slightly.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces	12½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12½	Do. half barrels	14
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15½	Lard, Ref. for merchantable	—
Dried Beef, Ex. S. C.	—	Do, in ½ bbls	—
gar Cured, old	15	Do, in ¼ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	1 00	Do, in buckets	—
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do, in 5 lb do	—
Rib Sides	12¾	Do, in 3 do	18½
Short Rib do	12¾	Do, in 10 pails	17¼
Clear Sides	13	Do, in 5 lb do	17¾
Plain Hams, per lb	14@15	Ham Sausage	10
Miner's Lard Oil	—	Carbon Oil	—
Lard Oil	—	Chome	—

POULTRY—In fair demand, and steady at quotations. Live Chickens, 45a50 cents; dressed Chickens, 50a55c; Turkeys, 15a16c. Ducks, 13a14c; Turkeys, 15a16c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEEDS—There is no movement in Seeds, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 26, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The following shows the arrivals of live stock at the yards for the week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	32 cars.	4 cars.	24 cars.	12 car.
Monday	28 "	34 "	24 "	15 "
Tuesday	— "	62 "	22 "	31 "
Wed'day	10 "	42 "	39 "	11 "
Thursday	23 "	2 "	42 "	11 "
Friday	96 "	— "	17 "	4 "
Saturday	1 "	— "	— "	— "
Total	191	144	169	78

CATTLE.

The arrivals of through consignments were rather larger than usual, while of local or yard cattle the run was comparatively light; the market was very generally reported unsatisfactory, although there was a fair volume of business, the sales footing up 2,698 head. The average quality was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of those grading common and medium; of strictly prime beeves the supply was exceedingly small, and while prices for these were about the same as last week, common and medium declined from 20a25c per cwt. Stock cattle, by which we mean little thin steers, averaging from 700 to 800 lbs, were dull, and, in order to effect sales, holders were obliged to make concessions, but good feeding cattle continue to sell readily at full rates.

Philadelphia buyers purchased 45 cars; New York, 11 cars; country, 78 cars; local dealers and butchers, 12 cars. Philadelphia did not take within 20 cars as many as last week, owing in past to the common quality of the cattle, and that they being a holiday week, when poultry, oysters and fish are largely substituted in place of beef, buyers for that market did not want as many as usual. The highest price paid was 6 1-2c for a bunch of very choice beeves, and it is probable a few extra do the same kind would have sold at the same price; common and medium cattle, however, as already stated, were dull and lower. To-day there were but very few cattle in all, as everything those billed through, and the great bulk of local stock changed hands, there were but few shipped on in first hands, but it should be borne in mind that the most of the

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	$6,25a6,50
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,25a5,75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4,50a5,00
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,50
Common 900a1,000 steers	3,50a4,00
Stockers and Feeders	3,00a3,75
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,50
Texas	3,00a4,50

HOGS.

The run for the week has been comparatively light, and mostly common in point of quality, hence while the demand was scarcely up to an average, the advices from the east being unfavorable, prices, although easy, were maintained. There was but little fluctuation in prices, as the receipts each day were just about equal to the demand—the market was unusually regular, we do not think there was a fluctuation either way of over 5 to 10c per cwt, although, as already intimated, the general tone of the market was sluggish, and if the arrivals had been a little larger, a decline would have been the result. It is said that the reason why hogs come forward slowly is the fact that but few have yet been fattened, because the corn crop was unusually late, but that there will now be all the more to feed, and no lack of good fat hogs in the last half of the season.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphias	7,50a7,85
Smooth, light Yorkers	7,20a7,25
Heavy, coarse Yorkers	7,00a7,10
Rough mixed stock	6,00a6,50

SHEEP.

The run this week has been the largest we have had for some time past, and the result is a decline in prices; salesmen reported the decline at from 25 to 40c per cwt, the market closing dull. As might be expected, and is always the case at this season of the year, with a full market, common stock suffered the most, as the bulk of the offerings were of that character.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 95a100 lbs	$5,00a5,15
Good, 85a90 lbs	4,40a4,65
Fair, 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,15
Common, 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,50
Lambs, as per quality	4,50a6,00

REPORTED SUSPENSION.

It is reported that Mr. E. J. Bockenstoes, a well known Philadelphia cattle operator, has suspended. Mr. B. was well known to the trade here, as he has been buying cattle in this market almost every week for several years. It is rumored that some operators here suffer by the suspension, but to what amount we cannot say.

Wool.

BOSTON, November 27.—The demand is good; a firm tone prevails in the market, the balance of the clip being now held with considerable confidence; Ohio and Pennsylvania, mostly X and XX, 48a49c, medium and No. 1 fleeces 48a50c, XXX 48a50c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42a48c, including X and choice medium. Combing and delaine fleeces meet with ready sale, and prices are gradually hardening; washed 48a50c; unwashed combing 47c. Pulled wools are more inquired for and steady; 35a50c for super and X, and 50a52c for combing pulled; the principal sales are super at 42a47½c and X at 49a52c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 27, 1875.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade continues very dull, and while there has been an improvement in prices during the week, the general position of the refining interest, we regret to state, is no better; the raw article has appreciated more than the product, the former is higher relatively than the latter, and the consequence is, current rates do not more than cover actual cost of production, if that. The most, and about the only encouraging omen apparent at the present writing is the large falling off in the production, as many refineries, not only here, but elsewhere, have stopped, and but very few of those running are working up to their full capacity. The best evidence in this respect, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, is the large falling off in the shipments; our entire capacity is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 barrels per week, whereas our shipments for some time past have been ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 barrels. The general situation of the raw article has not varied much for some wee ks; the most noticeable feature is the falling off in the consumption, occasioned by the stoppage of so many refineries. The production is estimated at from 22,000 to 25,000 barrels per day; in regard to development there is nothing new, excepting that it has been curtailed somewhat by the inclement weather. Some well informed operators predict that, unless some new territory is opened, Crude Petroleum will bring a good deal more money in 1876 than it did in 1875.

CRUDE.

For some reason or other the market took a turn backward to-day; prices, as compared with Friday, declined from 3 to 4c per barrel. Immediate shipment was quoted at $1,67½a1,68¾; "United" and "Conduit" certificates, $1,28¾; barge oil, delivered here, $1,70. That refiners here are buying sparingly is evident from the very light receipts recently.

REFINED.

There is little or no demand for spot oil in consequence of the scarcity of vessels, but some exporters have been offering to pay 12¾ for December, delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 9¾a9 1-2c on cars here. It is asserted that these rates do not cover cost of manufacture by from a ½ to ¾ a cent per gallon, and as might be expected, but very few sales are being made.

OIL BARRELS.

Continue very dull; ordinary size quotable at $1,15 for countries, and $1,25 for city make.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	961
Geo. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	389
O. J. Greer	Bly o w	83
S. Craig	Bly o w	89
Geo. M. Robinson	Vestau o w	80
Geo. M. Robinson	Fishers	80
Total		1,673

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O. W.	Geo. Pohl	1,200
John Speer	Geo. Pohl	155
King & G.	Geo. Pohl	100
King & G.	J. S. Davis	55
Citizens Oil Co.	J. S. Davis	350
Total		1,855

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts of Crude for the week, 3,354 barrels; from January 1st to date, 1,094,433 barrels; same time last year, 1,420,918 barrels; shipments of refined for the week, 13,-225 barrels; from January 1 to date, 629,846 barrels, same time, 1874, 1,355,414 bbls. This does not include the shipments by the Conellsville route for several months.

The Contraction of Trade

in New York City, and throughout the eastern States, continues to be the order of the day. Thus for the week ending November 1 the importations at New York of foreign merchandise, including dry goods, foot up but $4,718,735, against $7,139,000 the corresponding week last year and $6,226,963 in 1873. This goes to show that importers and merchants have made up their minds not to be caught with heavy stocks of anything, and that the safest way not to lose money, and not to make it is to limit their orders from abroad as near as may be to actual requirements of the market.

The contraction, as compared to last year, is equally noticeable in the exports. Thus the total exports of the following articles from New York since Jan. 1 were as follows—compared with last year:

	1875.	1874.
Wheat, bu	34,828,966	32,531,009
Corn, bu	12,186,000	17,644,125
Petroleum, gals	136,211,788	135,314,811
Tobacco, lbs	5,726,813	7,667,237
Cotton, bales	457,912	392,161

The cotton exports are from all the ports of the United States since September 1, while the other items are the exports from New York alone since Jan. 1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 27, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,07a1,08; No. 1 $1,04¼a1,04¾ spot; $1,04 5-8 seller December; $1,03 3-8 seller January, buy sold at $1,07 January; No. 3 87c; rejected 75c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 58 1-4c spot or November; 57 1-4c bid seller year; old rejected 46 3-4c; new 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 20 3-8c bid for all round. Barley quiet; 86½c spot; 85¾a85 3-8c seller November. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $20 for spot $19,45 seller year. Lard steady in moderate demand; $12,30a12,35 spot; $12,45 February. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,11½.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Flour dull; superfine western and State $4,75a5,65; common to good $5,40a5,50; good to choice $5,55a6,00; white wheat extra $6,10a8,00; extra Ohio $5,25a7,25; St. Louis $5,50a8. Rye flour $4,25a5,35. Corn meal quiet at $3,70a4,75. Wheat opened heavy and closed lower; receipts 261,000 bushels, rejected spring at $1,03; ungraded do $1,11a1,16; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,25a1,25; No. 3 do $1,10a1,14; white $1,46. Rye firm at 84@87c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn closed dull and declining; receipts 58,000 bushels, western mixed steamer 73a75½c; do sail 76a76½c. Oats in moderate request and unchanged; receipts 136,000 bushels. Hops 65a70c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 18¼a21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾a8¾c; prime 8 3-16a8½c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 9½c; refined 12¾c. Rosin quiet at $1,55a1,60. Turpentine quiet at 37¾a38c. Eggs heavy; western 28a30c. Pork firmer at $22,37½a22,50. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; western long clear 11¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 12¾a13c. Butter: western 16a22c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,15.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake quiet at 23¾a23¾c. Pig iron; Scotch quiet at $29,50a33,00. American heavy and nominal at $31,00a34,00. Lumber wheeling 12a12½c. Nails quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Petroleum steady; refined 12¾a12½c; crude 10½c. Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,35a1,40; white $1,43a1,45. Rye quiet. Corn firmer; yellow 77a78c; mixed 74a76c; old yellow 55a56c. Oats quiet; white 42a48c; mixed 39¼a40c. Provisions firm. Pork $22,50a23. Smoked hams 15¼a17c. Lard 13a13½c. Whisky—western $1,16. Butter steady. New York and Bradford county extra 34a35c; firsts 27a29c; rolls extra 28a30c; western extra 30a32c; firsts 27a29c. Cheese—demand fair and weaker; western 12¾a13c. Eggs firm; western fresh 31a32c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1,42. No 3 do $1,27; No 1 white Michigan $1,35; seller spot and seller December $1,20; seller January $1,21; seller February $1,24. Corn active and higher; high mixed 62½c, seller November 62c; do 53½c; low mixed new 52¼c; no grade new 49½c. Oats dull; No 2 35c; white 40¼c; Michigan 34½c; rejected 31c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,15a1,30. Corn dull; old 60a62c; new steady at 48a52c. Oats steady at 30a43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 77a78c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and higher; steam 12¾c; kettle 13¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Cotton and Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,52½c. Corn dull and unchanged at 47½a48c. Oats dull at 33c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork dull at $21. Dry salt and green meats: very little doing; unchanged. Bacon: nothing doing. Lard dull; held at 12¾c. Whisky steady at $1,12½.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 27.—Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; western mixed 40a42c; white 42a44c. Rye steady at 80a85c. Pork steady, new $22,50. Bulk shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12½c. Bacon shoulders 10½c; clear rib 14a14½c; hams 15¾a16c. Lard steady at 12¾a14c. Butter unchanged. Coffee strong at 18¼a21½c. Whisky firm at $1,17.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 27.—Spirits petroleum 11¾a12d. Turpentine 25½s.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Cotton dull; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 speculation and export and 2,098 American. Turpentine 25½s. Cheese 82s. Lard 58¼s.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 27.—Flour dull and inactive; No. 1 Michigan $1,15¾; hard $1,25; No. 2 $1,16. Corn in better supply and lower; No. 2 mixed 58c. Oats neglected; No. 2 32¾c. Barley neglected; No. 2 spring in store $1a1,01; seller December 99¼c; No. 3 66c. Rye quiet; No. 1 73c; No. 2 71¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet; extra $5a5,50; fancy $7,25a8,25. Wheat $1,10a1,30. Corn dull; new 32a42c; old 60a62c. Rye quiet at 75c. Bulk meats 8¾, 8¾, 10¼, 11¼all¾c. Lard 13¼a14½c. Whisky steady at $1,13.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—Cotton dull; 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull; 49a50c. Oats quiet; 45a46c. Pork and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; 13¼a14½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Corn dull and lower at 56a62c. Bran dull and lower at $1. Pork easier; new mess $22. Coffee active and advanced; ordinary 18¾a21c. Others unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 27.—Flour dull; $6,25a6,65. Wheat dull; closing weak; extra $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,24¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 65c. Oats dull; white 40c; mixed 35c. Barley dull; $1,45.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 27.—Petroleum quiet; quoted: S. W. 110 test 9¾c; P. W. 150 test 10¾c; car lots cash.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 27.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,45. Corn steady at 71¾a72c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 27.—Cattle: receipts 900 head; in good demand and firmer; good fat natives $5,75a6,25; fair to good $5a5,50; fleshy steers $3a4,25; Texans $2,75a4,25; shipments 1,800 head. Hogs: receipts 16,-000; dull but firm: assorted packers $7a7,25; shipping 7,20a7,35; bacon $7a7,20; chiefly $7,10a7,15; Philadelphians $7,40a7,60; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; slow; common $3a3,50; best $3,75a4,50.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Hogs firmer; Yorkers $6,65a7; packing $7,40. Cattle firm; good to choice natives $5,25a6,25; medium to fair $3,75a4,75; good to choice Texan $3,75a4,25.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—Hogs quiet and unchanged; market moderately active; common light $7a7,90; fair to good packing $6,40a6,55; heavy $7,60a7,65.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton quiet and easier; 13¼a13 9-16c; futures closed weak; November 13¼a13 5-16c; December 13 5-32c; January 13 9-32a13 5-16c; February 13 13-32a13 7-16c; March 13 9-16a13 9-32c; May 13 29-32a13 21-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Cotton: demand fair; sales 7,850 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts not 2,326 bales; gross 3,840; exports continent 6,447; coast 1,573; Great Britain 3,300; stock 175,274.

GALVESTON, November 27.—Middling 12¾c; net receipts 6,155 bales; gross 6,244; exports Great Britain 2,957; coast 610; sales 2,926.

SAVANNAH, November 27.—Steady; middling 12¾c; net receipts 3,359 bales; gross 3,663; exports Great Britain 7,950; continent 2,425; coast 1,925.

MOBILE, November 27.—12¾a12¾c; net receipts 1,850 bales; gross 4,656; exports coast 350; sales 3,000.

CHARLESTON, November 27.—Steady; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 2,617 bales; exports Great Britain 2,004; continent 1,920; sales 1,800.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Nebember 27.—The market was quiet in all departments, and business was generally suspended in the afternoon on account of the remains of the Vice President passing through the city. Brown sheetings are firm, and Pepperell R are advanced to 9c by agents. Plaid prints are in fair demand. Woolen goods are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & St. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 box chains, Pgh. Wagon Works; 7 bbls molasses, 39 do, Schoemaker & Co; 27 do, Johnson, C. & Co; 16 pkg paper bags, Godfrey & C; 1 half bbls pickels, Reymer & Bro; 6 tubs butter, Conkey, R. & C; 21 pkgs hides, 2 bbls tallow, J. Hebner; 36 bales cotton, Birmingham, W. & Co; 30 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & S; 20 bbls whisky, McCullough, Jr, & Co; 15 do, A. Kimordlinger; 30 hf butts tobacco, S. & W. Hinkline; 18 pkgs do, Means, S. & Co; 3 sks feathers, 14 sks d fruit, R. Dickey; 1 box mouldings, S. Boyd & Co; 2 kegs bolts, Lewis, O. & P; 10 bbls oil, Mackeown, T. & Co; 40 beach blocks, Stewart, R. & Co; 1 crate cigars, Carter Bros & Co; 42 pcs steel, Anderson & W; 2 kgs hollow ware, J. Dunlap; 57 bdls g hides, 5 rolls leather, W. B. Junker; 2 plow mould boards, A. Speer & Sons; 5 bbls eggs, Canby, B. & Co; 1 car hay, S. R. Floyd & Co; 11 bgs Rio Coffee, Heasl, R. & Co; 1 car hay, H. J. McCracken; 1 car meal and car corn, Schomaker & Co; 180 bags barley, Geo. McKee & Co; 5 bxs wood, 3 cases frames, S. Boyd & Co; 15 bbls oil, W. B. Hays & Son

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Hard Times in Paris.

The German Government Orders Economy in Female Apparel.

Agitation Over England's Purchase of Suez Canal Shares.

FRANCE.

The Suez Canal.

PARIS, November 27.—The Khedive of Egypt offered the shares of Suez Canal stock for sale to France previous to their purchase by England. Minister DeCazes wanted to accept the offer of His Highness, but the Bank of France made some difficulties, and the opportunity for the acquisition of the property was lost. Mutual recriminations are now interchanged among French officials. The Marquis Plouec is specially blamed in the matter of the failure.

Hard Times.

This city has come to see very hard times. Not only are poor affected, but the fashionable world also. Worth, the man milliner, has lost very heavily by the pressure upon his business by the stringency of the times, and it is feared that he is financially embarrassed to a great extent. If gossip is to be trusted, he has lost mainly through the failure of Americans.

Economy in Germany.

Sulsen, the Intendent of Court, has issued a circular to the theatres in Berlin, directed to female artists, and forbidding them any longer to indulge in extravagance of dress. The German critics have always abused Paris taste for appealing to dress and fashion instead of to pure art, and the present has been so great that German critics have induced the Berlin Government to assist them with an order.

BELGIUM.

The Suez Canal.

BRUSSELS, November 28.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, believes that however great the consequences of England's purchase of the canal shares may be, the transaction cannot endanger the peace of Europe. The purchase affects the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, especially France, and is almost impossible for the affair to be completed without an international arrangement. It would amount to sheer confiscation for England to undertake the management of the canal. If the good desired that the civilizing work of the canal become a mere instrument of trade, arrangements must be made to render the change compatible with the interests of the world and means of solid guarantees.

SPAIN.

The King's Birthday.

MADRID, November 28.—A grand reception was given at the Royal Palace today on the occasion of the King's eighteenth birthday and his coming to his majority.

Assurances are again given that the King will take the field in January, if not there is doubted.

American Complications Denied.

Reports of additional American complications are denied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The White Chapel Murder Trial.

LONDON, November 27.—In the trial of Henry and Thomas Wainwright for the murder of Harriet Lane in the White Chapel road last year, the prosecution closed today. The counsel of Henry Wainwright opened with a speech of four hours and a half long. He developed no new theory of defence, relying upon the insufficiency of the identification of the remains, insufficient proof, and incompleteness of the chain of circumstantial evidence.

TURKEY.

A Plan to Prevent Austrian Intervention.

RAGUSA, November 28.—It is stated here that with a view to preventing Austrian intervention, Montenegro has proposed to Servia an offensive and defensive alliance in favor of Herzegovina, and if the offer is accepted both countries will take joint action in April.

Coal Miners' Strike Ended.

OMAHA, November 27.—Information received today from the West says the coal miners strike at Carbon and Rock Springs has been squelched. Governor Thayer, of Wyoming, took four companies of United States troops to the mines to protect the works, and the one hundred Chinamen hired by the Union Pacific. Only forty-eight of the whole force at both mines have been re-employed. The rest have been offered passes to Omaha and Ogden, and are leaving the country. The Union Pacific intends to fill the complement of the working force with Chinamen.

A NEW CHURCH.

Dedication of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church Yesterday—Interesting Exercises.

Yesterday took place the dedicatory exercises of the Fourth avenue new Baptist church, Dr. Pearson pastor. The programme for the day—which was carried out —was: Morning, dedicatory exercises and sermon by Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., L. L. D., President of Brown University, Connecticut; afternoon, grand Sunday school jubilee; evening, sermon by Dr. Robinson.

The exercises in the forenoon were impressive, and the sermon one worthy of the occasion. The church was crowded, the aisles, and every portion where standing room could be found in the auditorium, being occupied.

The Sunday School meeting in the afternoon was no less interesting. The exercises consisted of the regular lesson engaged in by the whole school, and ten minute addresses by prominent divines, among them dresses by prominent divines, among them being Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., of Christ Methodist church; Rev. S. B. Frazier, of Third United Presbyterian church; Rev. J. A. Moffat, of East Birmingham Baptist church; Rev. Joseph King, of First Christian church; Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of Sixth Presbyterian church, and others. This was interspersed by singing short portions of hymns, engaged in by the entire congregation. In the evening Dr. Robinson preached again.

The music at all the services, but more especially at the morning and evening, was admirable, special pains having been taken to make preparations for the event, and a number of musical celebrities in the city volunteering their services.

The church is a large and handsome dressed stone structure. The corner stone of the present building was laid in September of last year, but the chapel, back of the main building, was erected some time before. The cost of the main edifice was about $80,000. The auditorium has a seating capacity of between 1,300 and 1,400, and is constructed with strict observance to the true principles of acoustics. Back of the platform is a large semi-circular recess which serves to throw out to the farthest recess of the auditorium every word of the speaker. In this respect the church has certainly an advantage over some in the city that were constructed with utter disregard to the laws of sound.

The chandeliers of the church are rather unique in style. They consist of a crown about three inches deep and fourteen inches in diameter, gilded on the outside and painted red on the inside, upheld by four rods branching from the gas pipe. From the crown arise four arms, red and gilt, which, at the height of a couple of inches, branch into three portions, thus making twelve jets to every crown. This arrangement scarcely harmonizes with the finishing of the interior of the church, which is done with excellent taste in oak and lead color—the general effect being rich but unobtrusive.

The auditorium was tastefully decorated with flowers, one piece, a Bible,—the work of Mr. Turner, of the firm of Bochman & Patterson—attracting universal attention.

Christ M. E. Church.

Yesterday was an occasion of much interest in Christ M. E. church. It was the time fixed by the congregation for a thank work in a financial way. The church has had an old debt of some nine or ten thousand dollars hanging over it, for years. It was in such a shape that it could not be conveniently paid until within a short time since, when the way was cleared, so that it could be paid directly to the parties entitled to receive the money. So the congregation thought it time to make what done yesterday was with the most satisfactory results. Bishop Simpson occupied the the pulpit in the morning, and preached one of his peculiarly effective discourses to a very large audience. After the sermon subscription cards were passed around upon which each contributor wrote his name and amount of his subscription. The same plan was pursued at the evening service after the sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. B. F. Brooke. The result was that sufficient subscriptions were thus quietly secured to cancel the debt, and the congregation felt highly elated over the success of the effort. Altogether, it was a day that will be conspicuous in the history of the Church for spiritual enjoyment and financial success.

Pittsburgh Nov 27 1875

To the People of Pittsburgh

Gentlemen I. hapened By chance to enter T. D. Thomsons' and co Greate Emporium, of Toys, No 176 & 178 Wood street he is now crrying on business, in a stile that should demand Paternage he has the largest establishment in the City, of Toys and Fancy Goods Toys, of every description, the greatest assortment ever seen in Pittsburgh, comprising Wheelbarrows Wagons Carts Hoby Horses Drums, Trumpets Horns Harmonicas, Jewsharps Dolls, China Vases Mantle Ornitments Ladies writing Desks work Boxes Fancy card Boxes Pocket Books, Wood Tin and Chrismas Goods of all Kinds, Pictures Books, All thins Nice and Beautiful to be bought of Pittsburgh, has 2 Sons Boys and Gerls Tilton he has Segar Dabler Segar and mrs Baby Dolls Wax cry I Just like the he has baby, he has Velocipeds Wat runs Clock work and he has A Mechanical Saw and a creping Doll—this is a curiosity—he has a little Engine that runs round a circo —drawing two or three cars after it he has Got the Exposition winding Stare way

J. McKee

HOME NEWS.

Iron City College.

Day and Evening classes in Book keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

A Bold Affair.

On Saturday morning three negroes stopped a young woman, who is a domestic in the family of Mr. Duncan, on Beech street, Allegheny, as she was walking along Tremont street, in that city, and one of them demanded the umbrella that she was carrying, claiming it as his own. She refused to give it up, whereupon another of them took the umbrella from her. She was so badly frightened that she let them have it without any further objections, and made her way home as fast as possible.

Inquest.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday upon a man named Robert Jones, at Mansfield, who died suddenly during Saturday night. Jones had been out during the evening and returned home about eleven o'clock, somewhat under the influence of liquor. He sat down in front of the fire to smoke, and his wife left him sitting there and retired. When she awoke yesterday morning she found him dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease, hastened by intemperate habits. He was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

Amusements To-night.

OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company—"Geroffe and Gerolfa.

FIFTH AVENUE COMEDY THEATRE—The Harrigan and Hart Combination—"The Doyle Brothers."

LIBRARY HALL—Miss Charlotte Thompson and Dramatic Company—"Jane Eyre."

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE—Mr. George France in "Wide Awake" and other strong attractions.

"LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN," at Library Hall Art Gallery, day and evening.

McGowan's Latest.

It has been definitely ascertained that McGowan, the Brownsville avenue burglar, was in the city one day last week, and again succeeded in getting safely out. McGowan's brother called upon the Chief of Police on Saturday with an order for the burglar's watch and for Miss Dickinson's trunk. Neither was given up. Mr. Myers, who lost a large quantity of dry goods, thinks that under the circumstances the ball was placed at too low a figure. The total value of the goods stolen is about $10,000; therefore McGowan can pay the $3,000 bail and still have several thousand dollars.

Young Thieves Captured.

On Saturday evening some boys stole a lot of shoes that were in a box in front of King's shoe store on Federal street, near Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, and made off with them. Officer Thomas was soon after notified of the affair, and he soon succeeded in capturing the three boys in an alley, where they were engaged trying the shoes on. He at once removed them to the lock-up, where they gave their names as Kennedy, Adams and Berry. They are all about 16 years of age. They were locked up to await a hearing this morning. Mr. King has preferred a charge of larceny against them.

Shooting at Wood's Run.

A shooting affair, with no damage done, occurred at Wood's Run, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon. A man by the name of Thompson, who is a grocer, had a falling out with a neighbor grocer named E. B. Powell, Thompson claiming that Powell had tried to injure his business by circulating false stories in regard to it. On Saturday afternoon Thompson and Powell met in a house in Oliver's Row, and some words ensued, which resulted in Thompson firing once at Powell, without hitting him. Patrolman Carry was about the building and took Thompson in charge. Before Mayor Wilson Thompson was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Depravity.

Acting Mayor Butler had a sad case of parental neglect and destitution brought to his attention on Saturday. James Lavelle, occupying a tenement in the rear of No. 23 Strawberry alley, had been on a carousal for several days. The spree was participated in by his wife, and their four children, two of whom were quite ill, were left without any attention. A physician had been called in by the neighbors to attend the children, and he at once notified the authorities. This led to the arrest of the mother and father, who are white people, and two colored women who had been their companions in the debauchery. In the meantime the Guardians of the Poor were notified, and Mr. Williams, the Secretary, had the two sick children removed to a hospital. The other two were sent to the Home, where they will be properly cared for. The parents and the two colored women, who, it seems, lodge with Lavelle, had a hearing before the Acting Mayor, and the testimony of the neighbors was sufficient to establish the fact that they had been driving for some time past, and that they annoyed the neighborhood by their carousals. The four were sent to Claremont for terms of thirty days.

The Sentenced Murderers.

Meyers, one of the murderers who is to be hung on the 6th of January, has been giving an account of his life. He says that he served in the Union army during the war. He separated from his wife since the war, she having been twice married since the separation. She resides in Rochester, where he also has a daughter fourteen years old, who is living with his brother. He still insists that Meyers is not his real name, and says he will never reveal it, more on his daughter's account than anything else.

A petition was circulated some time since to be sent to the Board of Pardons to obtain a commutation of Meyers sentence to imprisonment for life. This petition was either never sent on, or never acted upon. Meyers has employed one of the counsel, Mr. W. C. Moreland, and went into Court on Friday evening, and offered to bear his own expenses, and take his case to Harrisburg when the Board meets. Meyers positively declined the offer and expressed himself ready and willing to die, although he still persisted in asserting his innocence.

Heroism.—That the co-operation of the Central Board of Education is solicited in aid of the law and in furtherance of the above order and these resolutions be spread over and that contagion may not be disseminated.

Resolved, That the Health Physician shall attend daily at the office of the Board of Health, or such place as he may designate and gratuitously perform such duties for such as may apply and are unable to pay for it.

Resolved, That assistant vaccinators, as hereto appended, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to vaccinate free of charge all such as may apply, having a certificate obtained and certified by the proper officer of the School Board, as in the foregoing resolution specified. For their service said assistant vaccinators shall receive compensation from the Board of Health at the rate of one dollar for each person vaccinated, their accounts to be prebated and returned with the certificates to the office of the Board.

Resolved, That the following physicians be appointed as assistants to vaccinate under the direction of the Board of Health: D. Evans, N. M. Patterson, M. W. Brown, C. Dunn, W. J. Estep, J. Wilson, T. C. Lange, W. J. Simpson, M. Batton, T. C. McCoy, M. H. Borland, J. C. Rea, Daniel March, Jr., J. W. Neely, J. P. Burchfield.

The resolutions elicited considerable discussion. Several of the members thought it would be unwise to create a "small pox scare," by exaggerating the case. Others thought that prompt action should be taken to prevent the disease becoming epidemic. Finally Ms. Mitchel inquired of the Health officer if there was any small-pox in the city at the present time, to which he replied there was no occasion for alarm.

Mr. Gray replied that there was. There were seven or eight cases that they knew of—six of them fresh within the last week. Every place of any note in the city connected with Pittsburgh was affected with the disease, and it seemed to be closing in around us. In Brooklyn there were from thirty to fifty deaths from the disease weekly. In the past two or three weeks Cincinnati had fifty deaths from it last week alone; Cumberland, Maryland, also had the disease. The speaker did not know the number of cases, but he understood it was almost epidemic; Philadelphia had some deaths last week; Louisville had some cases, as had also the city of Allegheny. He hired a female nurse last week for the hospital in consequence of the appearance of the disease here.

The Board upon receipt of this information concluded that it would be best to adopt stringent measures at once to prevent the disease gaining a foothold here.

Drs. Arthus, Asdale and McCann considered vaccination almost a sure preventive to catching the disease, the last named stating that in his treatment of smallpox patients he ascribed his escape from the disease to be solely due to the fact that he had himself successfully vaccinated.

Dr. Asdale strongly urged the necessity of the most stringent measures in the schools, especially. He desired that all the schools in the city adopt such a rule as was enforced in the O'Hara school district at the time of the last smallpox excitement. He was a member of the board there, and every parent or guardian had to sign the following certificate before his or her children could be admitted to school:

O'HARA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION.

I Hereby Certify:

1st. That there has not been a case of Smallpox in my family at any time within the last two months.

2d. That there has not been a case of Varioloid in my family within the last thirty days.

3d. That all the members of my family, as above, have not had the Smallpox, have been Vaccinated.

4th. That if any member of my family should be attacted with Variolod or Smallpox, I will immediately withdraw all my children from school.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,.....181

.....Parent.

.....Guardian.

N. B.—By order of the Board, no pupil will be admitted until the parent or guardian has signed the above certificate.

After some further discussion on the subject, the preamble and resolutions offered by Dr. Asdale were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The health officer was directed to have printed two thousand copies of a circular, containing forthwith the above resolution, for distribution in the schools and public institutions of the city. The health officer was also directed to give public notice that pure animal vaccine virus can be procured by physicians at the office of the board at first cost. The Central Board of Education was also requested to adopt a form of certificate for admission to the schools somewhat similar to the O'Hara district given above, and require the local boards to use the same. Finally, the health officer was directed to procure $25 worth of the vaccine virus at once to start on.

"OUR SUBJECT THREATS"

was the next subject taken up for consideration.

Dr. Asdale led off by offering the following:

WHEREAS, Believing that some steps are necessary to be taken that may contribute to greater cleanliness and purity of the streets, avenues, alleys and by-places in our city, and thereby conduce to an improved sanitary state and insure good health among its people; and,

WHEREAS, This board, having present authority to remove, or cause to be removed, from the improved parts of the city all ashes, garbage, swill, and offal, believe, if they were further charged with the duty of removal of street dirt, that the latter and the present duties, regarding the same, may be (under the contract system) more carefully and economically accomplished; and

WHEREAS, Under the present arrangement a large expenditure is annually made, and no correspondent or material good effected, the deplorably filthy condition of the public highways in the closely built portions of the city, evidencing the embarrassments of those having charge of street repairs, who, being charged therefore with duties, are unable to do both, or either, in a satisfactory manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare a statement embodying these views and submit the same to City Councils, together with a petition for the passage of an ordinance authorizing the Board of Health to provide for street cleaning, and which ordinance shall further provide for an appropriation to the Board of Health to meet the expenses so incurred.

The resolutions were the occasion of considerable discussion. Dr. Asdale, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McCann were strongly in favor of the measure, while Dr. Graham was strongly opposed it.

The Board then proceeded to discuss the matter. It was admitted on all hands that our streets were intolerably dirty, entitling Pittsburgh to take rank, as among the dirtiest cities in the union in this respect. As to the best plan, however, for remedying the evil, there was some difference of opinion. Eventually it was agreed that the attention of councils ought to be specially called to the matter, and if the plan proposed was not adopted some other one might be suggested by that body, and in any event the Board would have thus released itself of all further responsibility in the matter.

The question was then called on Dr. Asdale's resolutions, and they were passed. Messrs Asdale, Mitchell, McCann, Graham and President Hagle were then appointed committee to embody the suggestions, contained in the resolutions, and then present them to Councils.

MINOR MATTERS.

Several minor matters of interest were then taken up and disposed of.

The public health report for the four weeks ending October 30 was presented, showing a reduced mortality as compared with the corresponding term for the years 1873 and 1874.

The report of the health officer, showing the number of nuisances abated during the month to be 463, was also presented.

Mr. G. L. Braun was granted license to engage in the business of cleaning cesspools.

A communication was presented from the councilmanic Committe on Retrenchment and Reform, asking information with regard to the number of officers and employes of the Board, and the salaries paid. On motion, the health officer was instructed to communicate the desired information, as well as to furnish the board with a duplicate copy.

Several bills were presented and approved, and warrants ordered in payment of salaries.

Complaints with regard to the irregularities at the dump-boat were referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation.

The Board then adjourned.

SUDDENLY KILLED.

A Young Lady Loses Her Life by the Discharge of a Gun.

Again are the papers called upon to chronicle a death from the handling of fire arms. A farmer named Frederick Stoner, residing at Armstrong coal works, in Penn township, Brownsville avenue, procured a gun on last Thursday morning to go hunting with. The gun had an old load in it that Stoner unsuccessfully tried to discharge. He then took the gun in the house and laying it upon the table, commenced to pick powder out of the nipple. While he was doing so a girl named Elizabeth Collins, employed as domestic in the family, passed in front of the muzzle. Mr. Stoner, missing the pin which he was pounding with his knife, struck some of the fulminating powder which still adhered to the tube, discharging the gun, the entire load entering the abdomen of the girl. A physician was instantly sent for.

Dr. Hamilton, from this city, was summoned to assist the family physician, but from the first, it was apparent that the wound was fatal. The young lady lingered in great agony until Friday morning when she expired. Justice Lee was deputized by the Coroner to hold an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. No blame whatever was attached to Mr. Stoner, as the occurrence was purely accidental. Both families interested are very highly respectable, and the death of the young lady is a sad affair indeed over the community.

The Finest

Are just what Jos. Oyster Crackers Sold by all grocers. Try them.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Important Meeting of the Board of Health—The Smallpox—Precautions to Prevent its Becoming Epidemic—School Children to be Vaccinated—Vigorous Measures to be Resorted to—The Street Cleaning Question—Our Dirty Streets Denounced—The Attention of Councils to be Called to the Matter.

The Board of Health held a special meeting on Saturday to consider two important matters which demand immediate attention. The members present were Messrs. Mitchell, Arthurs, Graham, Asdale and President Slagle. The first was in reference to

THE SMALL POX,

and was explained to the Board by the following note from the Health Physician:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PITTSBURGH, November 27, 1875.

In view of the prevalence smallpox in other cities, and the fact of its presence in this city, I would respectfully suggest the advisability of the Board of Health taking immediate measures for affording gratuitous vaccination to persons unable to pay for the same.

Respectfully, W. SNIVELY, M. D.

Dr. Asdale, after the reading of this note, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The health and lives of the people are endangered by invasion of smallpox—a preventive disease—and, whereas, small-pox threatens to become epidemic in this community, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh, by virtue of authority and power in them vested by act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, and by municipal regulations, do hereby order and direct that all persons not having been successfully vaccinated shall immediately become vaccinated. All such persons as are unable to pay for vaccination will be provided for by the Board at the expense of the city, as in the law directed. All such persons as may neglect or refuse to obey this order on or before the first day of January, 1876, shall be arrested and prosecuted as in the law provided.

Resolved, That officers and directors of schools be requested to admit no pupils to the schools under their control except such as furnish a certificate from parents, guardian or physicians, setting forth that they have been successfully vaccinated, and that no case of small-pox or varioloid exists or has recently occurred in the family to which they belong or with whom they reside.

Resolved, That sub-district Boards of School Directors are hereby authorized to furnish certificates, signed by the President or Secretary of the board, to indigent persons living in their respective districts, or to others whose pecuniary circumstances they may know such course necessary proper subjects for this charity. Upon presentation of such certificate the holder shall be entitled to free vaccination for himself or herself, and also for so many of his or her family as may be named therein.

Resolved, That the co-operation of the Central Board of Education is solicited in aid of the law and in furtherance of the above order and these resolutions be spread over and that contagion may not be disseminated.

Resolved, That the Health Physician shall attend daily at the office of the Board of Health, or such place as he may designate and gratuitously perform such duties for such as may apply and are unable to pay for it.

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THE TRAMP QUESTION.

Proposed Convention of Poor Directors.

About a year ago, when the "tramp" question was before the public, and no person seemed to know what was the best plan to get rid of the tramps, but almost each Board of Poor Directors through the State tried some plan of its own, Secretary McGonigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, proposed that a convention of Poor Directors be held to compare notes in regard to getting rid of the tramps, and also in regard to other matters pertaining to the management of poor houses, etc. At that time all those who were consulted in relation to the matter favored it, but no action was taken. Lately it has been revived, and Mr. McGonigle has entered into correspondence with all the Poor Boards in the State, and it has met with such favor by all that the convention will likely be held some time during January, probably in Altoona, where all questions relating to the government and relieving of the destitute will be discussed. It is further proposed that a plan be adopted by the convention for the control of tramps, and that the Legislature be petitioned to enact such laws as will provide for the carrying out such plans as may be agreed upon.

CLOSED DOORS.

The Davis Investigating Committee.

The Special Committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to investigate the charges preferred against City Engineer Davis, held a meeting on Saturday evening in the Treasurer's office, for the purpose of making up their report to be presented to Councils this evening. As soon as the committee had been called to order it was decided to close the doors and admit no one to the meeting, and all who were present, including the reporters, were requested to retire, which they did. The committee remained in session until half-past eleven o'clock, and the session was a very warm one. A resolution was passed pledging the members to secrecy. They then adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon, by which time the report will be written and submitted for examination before presentation to Councils.

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ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A Young Lady Loses Her Life by the Discharge of a Gun.

Again are the papers called upon to chronicle a death from the handling of fire arms. A farmer named Frederick Stoner, residing at Armstrong coal works, in Penn township, Brownsville avenue, procured a gun on last Thursday morning to go hunting with. The gun had an old load in it that Stoner unsuccessfully tried to discharge. He then took the gun in the house and laying it upon the table, commenced to pick powder out of the nipple. While he was doing so a girl named Elizabeth Collins, employed as domestic in the family, passed in front of the muzzle. Mr. Stoner, missing the pin which he was pounding with his knife, struck some of the fulminating powder which still adhered to the tube, discharging the gun, the entire load entering the abdomen of the girl. A physician was instantly sent for.

Dr. Hamilton, from this city, was summoned to assist the family physician, but from the first, it was apparent that the wound was fatal. The young lady lingered in great agony until Friday morning when she expired. Justice Lee was deputized by the Coroner to hold an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. No blame whatever was attached to Mr. Stoner, as the occurrence was purely accidental. Both families interested are very highly respectable, and the death of the young lady is a sad affair indeed over the community.

The Finest

Are just what Jos. Oyster Crackers Sold by all grocers. Try them.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

J. R. Taylor et al., creditors, vs. William Williams & Son, debtor, Erie county. An order was made restraining J. T. Cook and J. W. Goodell from performing the act sought to be enjoined. The debtors having filed a list of their creditors, an order was made referring the matter to Register Woodruff to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of creditors have joined in bankruptcy proceedings.

George S. Lacy, creditor, vs. Wm. B. McLean, debtor, Pittsburgh. Hearing on motion for an injunction against Willis Boothe et al. adjourned till the 6th prox.

J. and L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie county. The rule on the assignee to show cause why exemption should not be set apart to L. M. Childs discharged. The assignee's final account examined and allowed, and W. B. Howard, the assignee, discharged from all liability to the creditors.

Hial Cook, assignee, &c., vs. Manley & Davis, Erie county. An argument was had on the exceptions filed to the Master's report by Messrs. Woodruff and Stoner for, and Messrs. Johnson and Whitmore against the exceptions.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company and other creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against Wm. McKeunery & Son, of Allegheny City, and the usual order to show cause was granted, and made returnable on the 6th proximo.

Wm. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. The final account of Thomas S. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, presented and examined, approved, and assignee discharged.

Eaton & Cole et al., creditors, vs. E. M. Lockwood & Co., debtors, Butler county. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued.

John G. Harris, bankrupt, Clinton county. The requisite number and value of creditors having assented to a discontinuance of their proceedings, an order was made validating the same.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co., debtors, Venango county. The resolution of the creditors, agreeing to a composition and settlement, was confirmed, and a composition settlement effected under said composition resolution.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, Allegheny county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate and patents.

Counelly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. The return day of the order to show cause directed to Mr. Taylor, extended to the 20th day of December.

Joseph G. Pollock, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A meeting of the creditors was ordered to be held on the 7th prox. to ascertain whether the composition resolution received the sanction of the requisite number of creditors.

A. Arnstal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain book accounts.

United States Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

The case of Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was adjourned over on Friday morning.

During the forenoon the Court was engaged in the hearing of the arguments in the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Peter Schreiber, an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the said Schreiber from manufacturing and issuing water tanking in connection with oil well torpedoes, Mr. George Harding, of Philadelphia, and D. O. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, appearing for Roberts, and Messrs. Henry Baldwin, of Philadelphia, and Shiras and Acheson, of Pittsburgh, for the respondents. After a very warm argument the affidavits of the respondent were read and the case argued, and it was referred before an Alderman, instead of a United States Commissioner, the argument was continued until the 13th prox.

On motion the Court allowed a final decree in the case of Wm. C. McCarthy vs Valentine Fraber, Albert Stehle, Frederick Altmoe, and Conrad Wagner, sustaining the validity of the complainant's patent, and allowing a perpetual injunction to issue against the said parties, restraining them from infringing upon complainant's patent. The patent is an apparatus for cleaning cesspools

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Sterrett.*)

Thomas L. McClelland for use vs. the Commercial Printing Company. Rule granted to show cause why the judgment of non suit in this case should not be set aside.

D. S. Devlin et al. vs. Joseph Walton et al. The petition of receiver presented and granted, and his report received, filed and corrected in accordance with petition, and the balance now in Receiver's hands is ascertained to be $691.16, and with correction the report and account are confirmed absolutely.

E. Ray for use, vs. Alex. and Mary Lane. Judgment against Lane's wife.

W. H. Booth, Esq., was appointed commissioner in the divorce case of Pauline Lang, by her next friend, against Hermann Lang.

Certificate of incorporation granted to the Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Lang, Geo. H. Anderson and Joseph Borland were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. T. Garrard to Jacob Covode et al. the account of assignees presented and ordered published.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Scaifer, Atkinson & Co. vs. Alex. Brown et al. the report of auditor presented and confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the Western Theological Seminary vs. L. R. McAboys special return presented and confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob Knorr & Son, for benefit of creditors, exceptions to creditor's report were dismissed.

Judgment against garnishee granted in the case of Martin Pfeiffer vs. Nicholas Snyder.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

Charter granted to the Oakdale Presbyterian Church.

R. C. Christy, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Margaret Clinton, by her next friend vs. James Clinton.

Judgment against garnishees in the case of W. E. Johnson vs. George Schryder.

J. D. Berwald & Co. vs. Mrs. Julia McLaughlin. Petition presented and Prothonotary ordered to pay M. W. Acheson the fund directed to be paid into Court, to wit: the sum of $177.50.

Frank N. Yardley vs. Emma S. Yardley. Petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded the first Monday in January.

John F. Dravo vs. David Clark. Report filed and confirmed absolutely, and the Prothonotary ordered by the Court to the respective parties in accordance therewith.

Margaret Clowes, by her next friend, vs. Robert Clowes. Petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded to September term.

Petition of Edward Buck for satisfaction of mortgage. Sheriff directed